

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOVIET VIGIL

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to participate in this years Soviet vigil, which is being sponsored by my colleague LAWRENCE COUGHLIN. Yet I am distressed that the necessity for such a vigil is still a reality. For years we in Congress have spoken against and written about the predicament of thousands of Soviet Jews whose only crime is seeking religious freedom—a basic tenet of our American democracy. It therefore seems inconceivable to me that the plight of Soviet Jews today is as severe, if not more severe than in previous years.

Jewish emigration has plunged considerably over recent years. From a peak in 1979 of 51,320 Jews allowed to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. to 1983's Jewish emigration rate of 1,314, there was a dramatic drop of 50,016 people in just 4 years. This is not an indication that there has been a decrease of Jewish requests for visas to leave the Soviet Union. On the contrary, requests for emigration have increased. It is the official permission to emigrate that has diminished at an alarming rate.

Soviet emigration officials, in attempting to lessen the number of Jews leaving the U.S.S.R., have begun new and unusually stringent restrictions on accessibility to emigration visas. Now visa applications are rendered invalid after 6 months. As during that time Soviet bureaucratic wheels barely begin to turn, the applicant is forced to repeat the lengthy often humiliating procedure numerous times.

Passage of such laws as the redundancy law and the parasite law have placed Soviet Jews in a no win cycle. The situation follows like this: a Jew first seeks a visa. As a consequence he/she loses their job. The aforementioned laws make it illegal for a citizen to be unemployed for over 2 months. Charges may be pressed and a harsh prison sentence is more likely than not required to be served.

The result of such harsh statutes has been a Jewish response of hunger strikes. This most horrifying and painful protest has been utilized as a method by which Jews can gain both Soviet and Western focus of their appalling situations. One such courageous man who led such a protest is

Vladimir Lifshitz. He began his hunger strike on November 1, 1983, and continued until November 23. His was a protest against Soviet refusal to allow him to emigrate to Israel with his family. They had been denied permission four times since 1981. Mr. Lifshitz lost his job as head of a division in a research institute after requesting to emigrate.

He had been unemployed for over a year and had been threatened by Soviet officials with the charge of parasitism, which carries a 1 year prison sentence. His wife Anna, a construction engineer who is also unemployed, their 16-year-old son Boris and their 8-year-old daughter Maria, all supported Vladimir and planned to join him if necessary. As a result of Vladimir's protest and from the response of American representatives here in Congress, he was granted a job as a low-level programmer and permission to apply for the denouncement of his citizenship. He has been informed that although the normal procedure is assurance within 30 days, his is an exception and it may take several months or even years before a decision is rendered.

We in the Western bloc recognize that such blatant disregard for human rights cannot continue. An example of how we are attempting to ameliorate the situation is the Helsinki Final Act. This placed in writing a pledge to work for human rights in areas where they are currently denied. Included in this pledge is the vow "to insure the freedom of the individual to profess * * * alone or in community with others religion or belief." This is directly applicable to Jews residing in the Soviet Union.

I commend such activities as this call to conscience vigil, special orders and the designation of March 15 as the "International Day of Concern for Soviet Jews," but we do need more. We must stand as a unified body against the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union. It behooves us to make it known that disregard for human rights will not be tolerated. Let us hope and pray that under the new Secretary General Chernenko, conditions will improve and families such as the Lifshitz will soon be living in peace and freedom.●

HONORING AMERICA'S 1982
FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on October 4, 1981, the people of the United States dedicated a monument at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Md., known as the Fallen Firefighters Memorial. The monument pays tribute to America's firefighters, who had been the bulwark of the Nation's civil defense effort since the founding days of our country. Throughout our history, patriotic Americans have risked their lives to defend their communities against fire and disasters. Therefore, it is only fitting to remember those who have given their lives unselfishly in service to their fellow man.

This past October 16, the second annual Fallen Firefighters Memorial ceremony was held at the monument site, honoring those who made the ultimate sacrifice—the sacrifice of their life in an effort to save others—during 1982.

The Honorable Louis Giuffrida, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) brought words of welcome at the annual observance, as did the Honorable Fred J. Villella, associate director for training and fire programs at the National Emergency Training Center.

It is proper and a privilege for me to bring the names of these everyday patriots to your attention and the attention of the Nation as a permanent record of their honorable and selfless deeds.

The list of names follows:

1982 FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES—122

Scott A. Karnitz, Riverside County, California, Fire Dept.

Michael E. Kurth, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Fire Dept.

James W. Stewart, Sellersburg, Indiana, Vol. Fire Dept.

Fred V. Kleinfelter, Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, Fire Company.

Patrick L. Bowman, Newburg, Pennsylvania, Vol. Fire Dept.

James A. Fogle, Newberrytown Fire Company 1, Etters, Pennsylvania.

Joseph G. Bostwick, Carroll County Fire Dept., Carrollton, Georgia.

Foster C. Brandon, Bethel Fire Dept., Clover, South Carolina.

Jack Wall, Montcalm, West Virginia, Vol. Fire Dept.

Raymond J. Deshaies, Holyoke, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Lawrence D. Savage, South Zanesville, Ohio, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Orville J. Soens, Olive Fire Protection Dist., Livingston, Illinois.
 Frank W. Pressey, Pontiac, Michigan, Fire Dept.
 Ronald G. Bazoge, Medford, New York, Fire Dept.
 Bruce J. Raeburn, Mahtomedi, Minnesota, Fire Dept.
 Robert B. Hays, Mahtomedi, Minnesota, Fire Dept.
 William J. Duran, Sr., Boulder, Colorado, Fire Dept.
 Scott L. Smith, Boulder, Colorado, Fire Dept.
 John W. Franklin, Sr., Highlands, New Jersey, Fire Dept.
 Richard F. Wagner, Duluth, Minnesota, Fire Dept.
 Charles K. Palmer, Niagara Falls, New York, Fire Dept.
 Perry Crowley, Teal Mills Fire Dept., Chesterfield, South Carolina.
 Archie L. Carouthers, Okolona, Mississippi, Fire Dept.
 Thomas M. Pierce, Great Lakes, Illinois, Naval Training Center Fire Dept.
 Virgil Pace, Kerrville, Texas, Fire Dept.
 Albert McGovern, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Fire Dept.
 Edward A. Carbaug, United States Coast Guard, Seattle, Washington.
 Robert J. Cahill, New York City, New York, Fire Dept.
 Wayne C. Lake, Silver Lake, Wisconsin, Fire Dept.
 Raymond V. McSwiggin, Salem, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.
 Andrew W. Harcher, Jr., Walkill, New York, Fire Co.
 Alfred M. Knecht, New York City, New York, Fire Dept.
 Martin R. Melody, Danbury, Connecticut, Fire Dept.
 Joseph L. Halas, Danbury, Connecticut, Fire Dept.
 Hunter E. Gurley, Chase City, Virginia, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Joseph P. Czerw, Taylor Hose & Engine Co. No. 1, Pennsylvania.
 William E. Duncan, Topeka-Tecumseh, Kansas, Fire District.
 Francis D. Federici, Sr., Bridgeport, Connecticut, Fire Dept.
 Robert W. Danaher, Chicago, Illinois, Fire Dept.
 Michael D. Goff, Petersburg, Virginia, Bureau of Fire.
 Earl J. Carnahan, Revloc, Pennsylvania, Vol. Fire Dept.
 James O. Lee, Kelleyville, Oklahoma, Fire Dept.
 Michael D. Taylor, Otto Township Fire Protection Dist., Chebanse, Illinois.
 Robert W. Thompson, Veneta, Oregon, Rural Fire District.
 James A. Brown, San Jaun River District 6, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Richard N. Boeve, Hamilton, Michigan, Fire Dept.
 Floyd H. Kessler, Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, Fire Dept.
 Donald L. Eisberner, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
 Raymond H. Kadow, Pierce County Fire Protection District 2, Tacoma, Washington.
 Richard D. Watts, South Adams County Fire Dist., Commerce City, Colorado.
 Henry J. Savage, New Haven, Connecticut, Fire Dept.
 Garry D. Munn, Trenton, Missouri, Fire Dept.
 Michael K. Maine, Northbay Rural Fire Protection Dist., North Bend, Oregon.

James H. Carter, Hillsboro, Georgia, Fire Dept.
 Levy H. Nelson, McLane Fire Dept., Olympia, Washington.
 Raymond L. Waters, Southside Fire Dept., Savannah, Georgia.
 Leroy A. Harris, Po-Mar-Lin Fire Company 1, Linionville, Pennsylvania.
 Raymond J. Flowers, Asheville, North Carolina, Fire Dept.
 Gerald N. Vosburgh, California Department of Forestry, Eel River Conservation Camp, California.
 James R. Baker, Ankeny, Iowa, Fire Dept.
 Thomas E. Secovnie, Jr., Schodack Landing, New York, Vol. Fire Company.
 R. L. Walker, Sr., Clute, Texas, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Harry D. Carney, Parkersburg, West Virginia, Fire Dept.
 Ricky L. Hitchcox, Dunlap, Tennessee, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Kenneth L. Smith, Merrick, New York, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Clyde E. Golden, Mill City, Oregon, Rural Fire Prot. Dist.
 Michael L. Johnson, Sioux City, Iowa, Fire Dept.
 Kirk M. Wicker, Sioux City, Iowa, Fire Dept.
 John J. Rossi, Jr., Hammond, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 James H. Raines, Stockton, California, Fire Dept.
 Robert R. Gardner, Lincoln, Nebraska, Fire Dept.
 Richard J. Beer, Bangor, Michigan, Fire Dept.
 Leo Spicer, Jr., Forest Hills, Texas, Public Safety Dept.
 Kenneth A. Caldwell, Amarillo, Texas, Fire Dept.
 Barry N. Brown, New York City, Fire Dept.
 Thomas E. Lovett, Sr., Lakeville, Connecticut, Hose Company.
 James P. Eakin, California Dept. of Forestry, Sacramento, California.
 J. Wendall Organ, Lebanon-Wilson County, Tennessee, Civil Defense.
 Alphonse J. Kriscunas, Plymouth, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 Gary W. Van Vactor, Plymouth, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 Dane R. Hoffhien, Plymouth, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 Brian L. Samuels, Plymouth, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 Randall Hansen, Plymouth, Indiana, Fire Dept.
 Grant E. Morrow, Landisburg, Pennsylvania, Fire Co.
 Kenneth M. Gallagher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Fire Dept.
 H. Thomas Tucker, Citizens Hose Company 1, Symrna, Delaware.
 Earl R. Shelton, Elyria, Ohio, Fire Dept.
 Norman E. Creger, Jackson, Michigan, Fire Dept.
 William B. Luce, Jr., Duxbury, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.
 Atilano Fernandez, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Fire Dept.
 Jesse M. Woolard, Jr., National Spinning Company Fire Brigade, Washington, North Carolina.
 Gregory M. Lamm, National Spinning Company Fire Brigade, Washington, North Carolina.
 Asa T. Aquires, National Spinning Company Fire Brigade, Washington, North Carolina.
 James L. Harris, National Spinning Company Fire Brigade, Washington, North Carolina.

Gerard R. Desjardins, Lewiston, Maine, Fire Dept.
 Anthony Leogrande, Oneonta, New York, Fire Dept.
 Frank I. McMannes, Jefferson, Ohio, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Paul J. Heldenreich, Spokane, Washington, Fire Dept.
 Maurice Gates, Columbus, Ohio, Division of Fire.
 Thomas M. Cooper, Houston, Texas, Fire Dept.
 Gary G. Partridge, Ashland Fire District, Windham, New York.
 John R. Small, Jr., Virginia Beach, Virginia, Fire Dept.
 Johnnie F. Jackson, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Fire Dept.
 Donald C. Geckle, East Huntington Township Vol. Fire Dept., Tarrs, Pennsylvania.
 William M. Miller, Arlington County, Virginia, Fire Dept.
 Charles J. Czub, Ludlow, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.
 Preston Arnold, Pryor, Oklahoma, Fire Dept.
 Franklin J. Oliver, Provincetown, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.
 Ernest Walker, Oceana, West Virginia, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Kevin L. Blevins, Cole Camp, Missouri, Fire Dept.
 Russell M. Shea, Gloucester, Massachusetts, Fire Dept.
 Wilbur E. Stough, Franklinton, Pennsylvania, Community Fire Company.
 Albert F. Fischer, Williston Park, New York, Fire Dept.
 James F. Spry, Sr., Laurinburg, North Carolina, Fire Dept.
 Donald R. Conklin, Hinman's Corners Fire Dept., Binghamton, New York.
 Harry W. Jones, Glencoe, Kentucky, Fire Dept.
 Marion Cunningham, Waseca, Minnesota, Fire Dept.
 Phillip S. Kibler, Boardman Township Fire Dept., Youngstown, Ohio.
 Merle Mongold, Petersburg, West Virginia, Vol. Fire Dept.
 David M. Taulton, Brunswick, Maryland, Vol. Fire Company.
 Charles H. Vinson, Memphis, Tennessee, Fire Dept.
 Robert B. Kermeen, Friendship Vol. Fire Dept., Indiana.
 Arnold H. Hansen, Belden, Nebraska, Vol. Fire Dept.
 Charles L. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas, Fire Dept.●

THE PRESS GUESS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, early network election-day projection practices must stop now.

It is incumbent upon the networks to address truthfully the question posed by my distinguished colleague Mr. WIRTH: Where is the public good in making projections and where is the network harm in waiting until the polls have closed throughout the United States to announce projections?

I am today submitting for the RECORD a Washington Post article by Jonathan Yardley entitled "The Press Guess" which examines this issue.

The article follows:

THE PRESS GUESS

TV'S EARLY VOTE PROJECTION: NARCISSISM BEFORE THE NEWS

(By Jonathan Yardley)

Persons who worry about the unpleasant odor currently clinging to the press will do well to give more than passing consideration to the minor controversy over "vote projections" on television news broadcasts. Though this does not seem to be a matter over which the public at large has become unduly exercised, it provides an especially revealing illustration of why the press is so widely regarded with suspicion and distaste.

Vote projections are those technological toys that have taken all the fun out of election night. In the good old days—and, hey, listen, they were good—people would huddle around the radio or television set for hours as the returns trickled in from hillcountry Texas and downstate Illinois. The only way to determine the outcome of elections was, oddly enough, to count the votes; it was often a hard day's night before they were all in, but the suspense and camaraderie more than compensated for the long wait.

Now, thanks to entrance polls and exit polls and computerized analyses of voting patterns, we know what we've done before we've done it. Right around dinner time here comes Dan Rather, throbbing like a teen-ager in terminal heat, screeching that with 1 percent of the votes counted in Aroostook County, CBS news has projected that Maine will give 53 percent of its votes to Ronald McDonald. Since the nation goes as Maine goes, we can all turn the dial to reruns of "Gilligan's Island." Fun's over, folks.

But fun unfortunately is not the issue here. Among politicians, there is widespread and genuine concern that the premature projection of winners and losers may discourage people from voting in areas where the polls are still open. Among members of the press, there should be—though apparently there is not—equally widespread and genuine concern that these projections are classic examples of the arrogant, self-serving behavior that has turned so many Americans, with ample reason, against those of us who bring the news.

It is the contention of various spokesmen for the networks specifically and the news business generally that any restriction on the reporting of vote projections would be an infringement of First Amendment "rights." The pertinent words in that amendment read as follows: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . ." Nowhere in those words, no matter how liberally or irresponsibly they are read, is there the slightest suggestion that these freedoms include a "right" to equate vote projections with actual election returns and to broadcast (or publish) them as such.

Yet this is precisely what the networks do. The various caveats offered by the breathless anchormen and breathless reporters—"Now, remember, these are only projections!" "Get out and vote, America!"—are nothing except smokescreens. The networks know that in all but a handful of cases their projections will hold up, and they know that we know it. They deal out just enough cautionary mumbo jumbo to placate their crit-

ics on Capitol Hill, and then they put the numbers on the screen.

One of those critics is Timothy Wirth, a Democratic congressman from Colorado who has taken a particular interest in mass communications. After the New Hampshire primary he said that he thought the networks "were all very careful to qualify their estimates" in reporting the election last Tuesday night, which actually seems true only in comparison with their unseemly haste the previous week in reporting on the Iowa primary; to all intents and purposes, after all, they gave New Hampshire to Gary Hart before the cocktail hour was over, which isn't exactly blushing reticence.

Wirth said that the matter is not susceptible to congressional resolution ("You can't legislate good judgment") and then made an important point: "The issue is what public good is achieved by early predictions and how that balances off against the harm when early predictions discourage voters." This is the question that gives the networks difficulty, no doubt because they know full well that the "public good" is just about the last thing on their minds when they send forth these projections.

There's plenty of talk, to be sure, from network mouthpieces and others about "the public's right to know," as if this somehow were sufficient justification for announcing news before it has actually happened. But that's merely another smokescreen. What the talk is really about is the "right" of the network news organizations to compete with each other; these vote projections have nothing to do with serious reporting and everything to do with each news organization's desire to put points on the board against the others.

In the hermetic, macho world of television news, competition is the name of the game: Competition for ratings points and audience shares, competition for "prestige," competition for the bragging rights to P.J. Clarke's and the Italian Pavillion. Such is the capacity of the human mind for folly that being first by 33 seconds with a vote projection can become crucial to "winning" this competition and thus enjoying the heady thrills of triumph. Make no mistake about it: Being first is the purpose of the vote projections; the "public good," the "public's right to know," the "public interest"—these lofty matters have nothing at all to do with the networks' reasons for broadcasting them.

There could not be a more clearcut example of the bizarre assumption that the medium delivering the news is of greater consequence than the news itself. The vote projections exist not to inform us out there in the audience but to inflate the institutional egos of the network news organizations—to prove that CBS is faster than NBC, that ABC has better graphics than CBS, that NBC has more skillful pollsters than ABC. It is a "philosophy" of journalism the essence of which is: Watch what we do, not what we report.

This narcissistic view, which is by no means limited to television news, has much to do with the public's hostility to and distrust of the press. What it says to the public is: You don't matter, we matter, your votes don't count, our votes count. The vote projections masquerade as news, but they're really just another way for the press to tell itself how wonderful and how important it is. Small wonder the public feels otherwise.●

LEV GENDIN: CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call to the attention of the House and the Nation, the plight of Lev Gendin and his suppressed brothers and sisters within the Soviet Union. Lev Gendin has been denied permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union since 1970. Indeed, he is not alone, as the Soviet Government has reduced emigration to a mere trickle in the last few years. Nor is Lev unique—he is among thousands who have committed no crime, yet have lost their jobs, been separated from their loved ones, and face constant persecution for one reason alone—they are Jewish.

In 1971, Lev's wife, Aviva, was granted permission to emigrate to Israel. As a result of his application, Lev has been imprisoned several times and, as is the case with most Soviet Jews, has been reduced to doing menial tasks when work can even be found. Although a man of only 42, Lev's health has deteriorated rapidly. He is presently going through what many Soviet refusniks are experiencing—a loss of spirit, not faith, a loss of hope, not beliefs.

With any change there is always hope, and since the leadership of the Soviet Government has changed hands, there is one small spark of hope—a hope that General Secretary Chernenko will recognize the violations of human rights for which his government is responsible—a hope that this situation will not continue or even worsen under his leadership but rather, that he possesses compassion for human dignity such that it will transcend differences in philosophies, politics, and religion.

In these few months when we so choose to participate in this vigil, we remember those who have no freedom. We must not confine our concern solely to the occasion of this vigil, but rather, remain constant in our commitment on behalf of Soviet refusniks.●

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR HEAT ASSISTANCE NEEDED

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House to act favorably on House Joint Resolution 493 when it is brought before them for a

vote this week. This legislation would provide emergency supplemental funding for the low income energy assistance program for this year.

I applaud and commend Congressman BILL NATCHER, my colleague in the Kentucky delegation, who steered the measure skillfully and swiftly through the committee process.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that at least 17 States have run out of fuel assistance money. The situation in Kentucky this year is critical.

The extreme cold of the winter of 1983-84 has produced hardship for many people—particularly those on fixed incomes such as the poor, the elderly, and the unemployed. Many have to choose between heating their homes and eating; some may be forced to do without both.

This winter season there was \$17 million available through the low income energy assistance program to help Kentuckians pay their heating bills. This is substantially less than what was available last season.

The Kentucky Department for Human Resources estimates that some 36,000 applications were taken in 2 days back in December for the first allotment of the \$17 million—earmarked specifically for the elderly and disabled. The department quit taking applications when they estimated they had used the \$6.8 million available. There were 33,000 applications approved.

On January 16 and 17, 1984, an additional \$10 million was released for all eligible low-income residents across the State. Human resources took in about 69,000 applications before closing; they estimate that they have enough money to fund about 55,000 of these applications.

In both cases, Mr. Speaker, there is no way of knowing how many people were turned away from the application centers when human resources estimated they had used up available funds.

The mayor of Louisville, Harvey Sloane, estimated that close to 4,000 were turned away in Louisville and Jefferson Counties alone. I would like to have included in the RECORD an article from the January 17, 1984, Louisville Courier-Journal describing the plight of Louisville and Jefferson County residents who were forced to wait out in the cold for hours to apply for fuel assistance. The human travail described in the article underscores what the figures I have cited say.

The Kentucky Department for Human Resources estimates that statewide they will serve less than half of the eligible population. Clearly, the need in Kentucky is far greater than the resources that are being made available.

I hope the House acts quickly on this funding bill to help ease the emer-

gency situation in Kentucky and across the Nation.

The article follows:

THOUSANDS APPLY FOR HELP IN PAYING
THEIR HEATING BILLS
(By Leslie Ellis)

A record turnout of people applying for help with heating bills inundated officials in Jefferson County and around the state yesterday, causing scuffles and shoving at one location and forcing thousands to stand in the cold for hours.

Police were called to one location when people began pushing and shoving.

Some people stood in 26-degree cold for up to four hours. They huddled under blankets, stomped their feet and hugged thermoses of coffee to keep warm. At one point, a group burned the sacks and containers left from an order from a nearby White Castle.

Medical crews stood by in case any of the people had problems with prolonged exposure to the cold.

Many of the people carried overdue utility bills of \$400 and \$500, and some already had their "brown bills" threatening to cut off their utilities.

"My feet are frozen with a capital F," said one woman toward the front of the line. "They shouldn't have people standing out in the cold like this. They should make appointments."

Similar crowds turned out around the state, with reports in several counties of people lining up at midnight to assure themselves of getting some money.

Applications will be taken again today, but smaller crowds are expected. And there's no assurance there will be any money left for those applying today.

Yesterday was the first day to apply for \$10 million in federal funds being distributed in Kentucky under the Home Energy Assistance Program. In December, \$6.8 million made available for the elderly and disabled was gone in two days. The money is distributed on a first come, first served basis.

Statewide, 45,674 people applied for funds yesterday. Jefferson County has the largest turnout, 4,800, compared with the 3,600 who applied on the first day a year ago.

When the doors opened at 8 a.m., state officials estimated 2,500 people were in line at the three locations in Jefferson County for signing up.

"We anticipated a crowd, but nothing like this," said Sandra Moore, social insurance regional manager. Last year no one was waiting outside after the first hour. This year the line was still there at 3 p.m.

State officials said the huge turnout caught them off-guard. But people apparently were afraid of not getting any money. This year \$17 million is available in the state, compared with \$24 million last year.

"A lot of people have found out if the money's gone, that's it," said Brad Hughes, a spokesman for the Cabinet for Human Resources. "We've heard reports from all over the state that people are saying you have to get there early."

High utility bills resulting from bitterly cold temperatures in December also were a factor.

Because of the problems caused by the unexpected turnout, Hughes said the Department for Social Insurance is looking at different ways to handle the signing up procedure next year.

The largest crowd was at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. building, where police were called around 9:30 a.m. to control the crowd, which had started gathering

as early as 6 a.m. The state had beefed up its security force at the building, but called for help when some of the people became disorderly.

Sgt. Gene Waldrige said people would get off a bus and try to break into line. There was some shoving and pushing and shouting.

Edna Mae Lee, 36, of the 300 block of South 43rd Street, was charged with disorderly conduct. She allegedly tried to break into the line.

An elderly woman was knocked to the floor inside the building as the crowd surged forward, but she refused treatment from Emergency Medical Services technicians.

About six police officers supervised the crowd. Ropes were strung to keep people from breaking into the front of the line. By late morning the crowd was quiet and no further problems were reported. No major problems were reported at the other two sites, Sixth and Cedar or the Newberg Community Center at 5020 E. Indian Trail.

In an effort to speed up the lines, the state changed the application procedure at the Jefferson County sites around noon.

Instead of having to go through the entire procedure, applicants simply had to sign the form. They were then told an appointment would be made for them to complete the application this week. Applications will be processed in the order they are received.●

GRENADA CONNECTION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the useful role that is played by ham radio operators at various times, and of their ability to be very useful to all of us in times of crisis. During the events in Grenada, ham radio operators played an important role in providing communication between Americans isolated on that island, and people in official positions. William Sidell, a constituent and good friend of mine, is a man of many talents. One of those involves operating a ham radio and he combines that with a very keen understanding of public affairs. As a result of these two avocations, Bill Sidell found himself during early days of the fighting in Grenada, monitoring some extremely interesting conversations which give insight into the role which ham radio operation can play in times of crisis.

Bill Sidell wrote this interesting matter up and his account of it was printed in the March 1984 issue of 73 Magazine. I would like to share with the Members the fascinating article which Bill Sidell wrote about these events.

[From 73 Magazine, March 1984]

GRENADA CONNECTION

Wednesday, October 26, *The Boston Globe* front-page headline read: "US-Led Forces in Grenada . . . Two GIs Dead, 23 Wounded." *The Herald*, Boston's second daily paper,

had this headline: "Two U.S. Troops Die in Swoon on Grenada."

The news media was "tongue-tied!" No reporters were allowed on the island so nothing was coming out, and to prove it, both papers carried almost identical headlines. This is by no means a vendetta against the press, but throughout the years, with all the great technical advancements, the ham-radio operator is still the front line of communications to the outside world when a crisis breaks.

The key to the entire situation was the safety of the one thousand or more American students attending the two medical colleges on the island, St. George's and the American Medical School.

My vigil began on the 25th when I monitored an emergency frequency, 14.302 MHz, designated by the FCC to handle health and welfare traffic. The True Blue campus at St. George's was the "hot spot" for the four pieces of traffic I received from concerned parents, which I passed to net control.

The following morning, 26 October, at 1245 zulu (8:45 am EDT), things began to really pop. Still monitoring the same emergency frequency, I could feel the crescendo building as more and more people became involved, when suddenly I heard an almost whispered message: "QSY to 350.9, QSL?" Roger. The point 9 caught my curiosity. That's a no-no; it's outside the regular band. Something must be cooking. Although I wasn't invited, I followed the two mysterious hams to their clandestine rendezvous. Bingo! I hit pay dirt.

"This frequency is operating by the authority of the FCC and the use of this frequency by any persons other than those designated by the FCC is prohibited and risks the penalties of illegal operations." This warning was repeated throughout the day.

I was not permitted to transmit on this frequency, but there is no law saying I cannot tape the information that was being passed between those who had the authority.

Mark KA2ORK was the Grenada connection. He was a student at the American Medical School and he did a tremendous job. Cool, absolutely cool. Hour after hour he went on handling all kinds of traffic: "The Marine Commandant is aware that your food and water supply is running low," "the four students you were concerned about who live off campus were contacted and are OK," "we received, though we think it's corny, from the State Department, 'Cavalry is coming up through the Canyon—we will pass it along anyhow.'"

My tape recorder was getting "red hot," so I called the ABC TV affiliate station for the Boston area and played a short blast for the news manager. Within twenty-five minutes, 1505 zulu (11:05 EDT), one of their top reporters and a two-time Pulitzer-Prize-winning photographer were sitting in my shack, glued to my receiver and tape recorder. Mark was really feeding us like a gang of kids waiting for the ice-cream man!

There was a phone patch between John Copycinski, a staff member at St. George's Medical School, and his wife, Rose, in Newark, New Jersey, coming over the air while the lights and camera were being set up in the shack. "Hi, honey, I am doing fine and everyone here is doing a great job. I'm coming home soon. Right now we are waiting for the Marines to land on the beach and there has been some fighting. All the students are safe and OK. They will probably evacuate us soon. Don't you worry,

now. Give that little Polish princess, Stephanie, a great big kiss for me. Don't worry, you will soon see my smiling face coming through the door. I love you and miss you. Over."

During their three-hour stint, Jim Boyd, the reporter, kept in close touch with his station, while Stanley Foreman did his lights, action, and camera bit, including a one-on-one interview between Jim and me.

All of which resulted in a five-minute lead-in segment on their TV station (Channel 5) 6:00 pm news program. I was told the President of the U.S. does not get that kind of coverage.

The Boston Herald asked for my tapes and did a two-column story on the following morning. And local radio station WEEI called and did a phone interview with me.

So, the hams were "cooking" while the media was "stewing." Thank you very much, Mark Barrett KA2ORK of Ridgefield, New Jersey, my Grenada connection 73.●

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF AL JALATY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to extend national recognition to an outstanding public servant, Ventura County (Calif.) Sheriff Al Jalaty, on his retirement after 35 years of service with California law enforcement agencies in my district. Sheriff Jalaty will formally retire March 31, 1984, and will be sorely missed in his official capacity by his colleagues and the community which he has served so well.

Sheriff Al Jalaty began his career in law enforcement in 1945 with the Port Hueneme Navy Base Police. In 1949, he joined the Ventura County Sheriff's Department as a deputy in Port Hueneme. He worked his way up to lieutenant and became the chief of police in Port Hueneme in 1961. After 13 years as Port Hueneme's police chief, he was elected sheriff of Ventura County in 1974. For the past decade, he has served the people of the county in that capacity.

During his 35 years of distinguished public service, Sheriff Jalaty has been an innovative and creative leader in law enforcement. He was instrumental in developing a regional training academy for all local law enforcement agencies in three California counties. He organized the block-parent program which increased cooperative efforts between the police and the community to protect children and served as a model for other similar programs across the Nation. His hard work and excellent administration has made Ventura County one of the most crime-free in the State of California.

The key to Sheriff Jalaty's success as a law enforcement official has been the enormous personal rapport he has established with the community he

serves. He founded the Boys' Club in Port Hueneme, which later became the Boys' and Girls' Club, and was active in the Boy Scouts and many other youth projects. In addition, he was involved with eight law enforcement organizations, and numerous veterans and public service groups. Sheriff Jalaty has won countless civic and community awards.

While Sheriff Jalaty will be missed in his official capacity, city and county residents are heartened to know that he will continue to direct his abundant energies to volunteer work in the community which he loves so well and which loves him in return.

Al Jalaty is "Mr. Law Enforcement" in my home county and a close personal friend. I call on my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his years of dedicated public service and in wishing him the best in his retirement.●

INTRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM MARKETING PRACTICES ACT AMENDMENT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to announce that my respected colleague, Congressman TOM TAUKE, and I will be the chief sponsors of legislation to amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act (PMPA). I am also pleased that two of my Oklahoma colleagues, Congressman WES WATKINS and Congressman GLENN ENGLISH will join us in this effort.

The original act, passed in 1978, was designed to enhance fair and open competition in the oil marketing industry by restricting unfair or unreasonable termination of marketers' franchise agreements with their suppliers. Since the act's passage 6 years ago, a combination of narrow judicial interpretations and some unfair practices by refiners have severely limited the ability of our Nation's independent marketers to reasonably compete in the marketplace. Absent some legislative solutions to close these loopholes, the continued existence of this vital segment of our economy may be threatened.

Independent distributors and retailers of motor fuel occupy a key position in the competitive structure of the petroleum industry. According to industry data, there are approximately 12,000 gasoline distributors and 140,000 retail service station dealers in the United States who supply the Nation with over 75 percent of its motor fuel needs. Over the last several years, these numbers have been substantially declining. While some of this shrinkage is due to the recent recession and normal market forces, it is

clear that predatory marketing practices by many refiners have hastened this decline. For example, some refiners have:

Coerced customer loyalty by threats of termination for failure to purchase minimum quantities of motor fuel;

Threatened nonrenewal of franchises to force distributors or retailers to accept new contract terms which are harmful to their own interests;

Imposed discriminatory supply policies;

Undertaken unfair trade practices in refiner pricing among various classes of customers;

Denied retailers the opportunity to remain in business when options on underlying property leases are allowed to lapse.

The legislation which Congressman TAUKE and I will introduce would do the following:

It prohibits franchisors from terminating franchisees for failure to purchase minimum gallons unless the franchisor can show it offered those volumes at a competitive price;

It prohibits franchisors from discriminating in price and allocation policies between its classes of franchisees;

It provides that in the event of market withdrawal, refiner franchisees must offer franchisees the right of first refusal to purchase the leased marketing premises;

It requires that changes made in the franchise agreement at the time of renewal be fair and reasonable;

It prohibits station conversions during the term of the franchise agreement;

It allows franchisees to continue operating the leased marketing premises in cases where the underlying lease had expired and where the franchisee had been able to negotiate his own agreement with the owner of the property;

It prohibits franchisors from engaging in anticompetitive pricing practices in instances where they are in competition with their franchisors;

It allows the courts to approve payment of attorney's fees to the franchisee if it wins final equitable relief, even though actual damages may not be awarded;

It allows for the sale or transfer of a franchise agreement and allows for the succession of a franchisee under a plan to be approved by the franchisor.

This bill is not protectionist legislation; it is proconsumer legislation and it does not set up a new regulatory bureaucracy for enforcement. Rather, it gives independent marketers a self-enforcing right of action to assure a reasonable opportunity to compete in the marketplace. Healthy and vigorous competition among retailers, distributors, and refiners is our legislative goal. I firmly believe that given an equitable opportunity to compete, inde-

pendent marketers will thrive and all consumers will benefit.

I might add that this legislation also represents an historic occasion. This is the first gasoline marketing legislation proposal jointly supported by the National Oil Jobbers Council and the Service Station Dealers of America. Reaching this agreement has been a long and arduous task but I am confident that this marriage will enhance the prospects for passage of this legislation. ●

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS COMMENDED IN BELLEVUE, NEBR., CASE

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, last week, the ABC news show 20/20 televised a segment entitled "Who's Killing Our Children?" It was an in-depth and revealing investigative study of the tragic rise in cases of abduction, molestation, and murder of children in this Nation. I commend ABC for focusing attention on this national problem; an alert and educated citizenry on this issue will go a long way toward saving lives.

The broadcast underscored that these murders have not been limited to overcrowded, urban areas with high crime rates. Specific mention was made of Bellevue, Nebr., where two young boys were abducted and murdered last year.

I take this opportunity to share Bellevue's experience with my colleagues. It is a case of outstanding police work and effective coordination among jurisdictions, and though two young lives were lost, the swift and professional job done by area law enforcement agencies prevented further tragedy.

On September 18, 1983, a 13-year-old boy was abducted while working his early morning paper route. His absence was reported to the Bellevue Police Department at 9:05; 1 hour later the Omaha office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was contacted and advised of the possibility of an abduction. Assistant Special Agent in Charge Johnny Evans responded and offered whatever assistance the FBI could provide.

At 12:05 a.m., September 19, it was determined that the boy was not a runaway so investigative teams from the FBI, Sarpy County Sheriff's Office, and the Bellevue Police Department were assigned.

By noon of September 20, it was decided that a rural search should be organized. Lt. Jerry Groves from the Sioux City, Iowa, Police Department, who had previous experience in such

searches, was contacted and came to Bellevue by midafternoon on the 20th. He outlined the guidelines for the search, and search team leaders were selected. An appeal was made to neighboring agencies for personnel and was responded by receiving searchers from 20 jurisdictions, along with Offutt Air Force Base.

At 9 a.m. on September 21, team leaders were assigned their personnel, and the search began at 10 a.m. At 10:40 a.m., the boy's body was found; he had died as a result of multiple stab wounds.

With the victim being located outside of the Bellevue city limits, the jurisdiction of the investigation then went to the Sarpy County Sheriff Pat Thomas. The FBI remained on site with assistance due to the fact that the close proximity to the State of Iowa might have involved Federal violations if State lines were crossed.

Sheriff Thomas set up residency at the Bellevue Police Headquarters and a command post was established. The administrative team consisted of Sheriff Thomas, FBI Agent Johnny Evans, and Bellevue Chief of Police Warren Robinson. Many resources of the FBI were used to assist in the investigation. The number of investigative teams were increased, and a task force was established. Seven to twelve agencies were involved from other counties as well as from the State of Iowa.

Working with the fear in mind that another such tragedy could happen again soon, much pressure was applied to members of the task force, and appeals were made to all citizens for information.

On December 2, 1983, when a report was received of another missing boy who had not reported for school and had not returned home at the end of the day, a night search was conducted in the area where he would have last been seen. This time, however, there was a witness; a composite was drawn along with a vague vehicle description.

The task force intensified their efforts toward these two leads; however, the boy's body was found by two hunters late in the afternoon of December 5, a victim of multiple stab wounds. At this time it was certain to members of the task force that the same person or persons was responsible for both killings. An appeal was made to all persons in the metropolitan area to be on the alert and to keep close contact with their children. With the pressure and the constant pursuit of the task force, an alert citizen was confronted on January 11, 1984, by a person threatening bodily harm. The citizen contacted authorities and within hours a suspect was taken into custody and charged with two counts of kidnapping and two counts of first degree murder.

This case history shows not only the complexity and difficulty of identifying and apprehending a child abductor and murderer but also the massive community effort and cooperation among jurisdictions that is required for a successful investigation. All parties involved in the Bellevue case deserve the highest commendation for their commitment and endless work on a daily basis from the time the first young boy was reported missing to the time a suspect was arrested.●

RURAL DEVELOPMENT REORGANIZATION

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the Rural Development Reorganization Act of 1984 to create a more effective delivery of services to the Nation's agricultural community and to the one-third of America's citizens who live in rural America.

My bill is basically simple:

First, the current Farmer's Home Administration will become the Farm Administration and will continue to have jurisdiction over the present agriculture loan programs and administer the single-family rural housing program.

Second, we propose to take the ingredients for rural development from the existing Farmer's Home Administration (except single-family housing), associated measures from the Soil Conservation Service, technical assistance and planning functions of the Office of Rural Development Policy and combine them to form the Rural Development Administration. FmHA, with some admitted failings, still has the best delivery system available to rural America. We want to keep it that way and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of this delivery system where we can.

On the other side of the coin, my ranchers and farmers tell me that when they have business at the FmHA office frequently they find the personnel are tied up with community facility or other projects and cannot tend to farming matters. My proposal calls for redirecting the necessary personnel which are now implementing programs to the respective new agency with direct responsibility for those specific programs. This is to better serve the needs of the 270,000 FmHA borrowers who in these trying times need all the help they can get.

Programs transferred to the new RDA will include business and industry loans, community facility loans, water and waste disposal loans and grants, rural development and plan-

ning grants and loans and all other programs (except single-family housing) dealing with rural development but not pertaining to agricultural production or farms, family size or not.

Third, current FmHA district offices and personnel, which usually serve from six to nine counties in each State, would be transferred to the new RDA. The RDA district offices will work directly with the people of the resource conservation and development councils and the people of rural America.

Fourth, RC&D councils will continue as volunteer groups working with local units of government and the people for the betterment of rural life. RDA district offices will have the rural development technical specialists and, as is currently the case, Soil Conservation Service technicians who serve as RC&D coordinators to work directly with the cities, towns, villages, and people of rural America.

Fifth, transferred to the Soil Conservation Service would be two categories of loans currently under FmHA: Resource conservation and development loans and watershed protection and flood prevention loans. These are currently completed with technical assistance and planning by SCS and administered by FmHA.

Sixth, this reorganization renames the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD). City residents have a special cabinet level of concern in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); surely the other one-third of America (80 million people) is entitled to be elevated and recognized at the cabinet level with a department devoted to agriculture and rural development (ARD).

We also propose the transfer of such personnel as necessary on the State and national level (plus FmHA district personnel) who are now providing these services to accomplish a smooth transition and provide an orderly continuation of services by the revised Farm Administration and the new Rural Development Administration. It is proposed that the specialists now working with specific programs continue in that specialty at their new assignment for a more orderly transition. The proposal leaves intact the Rural Electrification Administration and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. It is my assessment that this reorganization can be accomplished without adding a single new employee. People to whom I have talked within the Department of Agriculture assure me that SCS-RC&D coordinators can assume double duty as soil and erosion technicians and rural development specialists to provide rural development technical assistance needs.

Individuals and farm groups with whom I have discussed this proposal agree with the concept and with my

judgment that the reorganization will be good for all concerned.

Agricultural producers will not have the forces of their assigned personnel diluted and the delivery of agriculture programs will be streamlined. The role of the RC&D councils will be emphasized and strengthened. The proposal will give a more comprehensive thrust to the Soil Conservation Service. And, finally, the proposal will for the first time provide a sole-purpose agency for delivery of rural development programs to the 80 million people who live in rural America.

I ask for the support of my colleagues and their endorsement of this proposal to make better delivery of agriculture and rural development programs to the people.●

LEGISLATION TO REVERSE SUPREME COURT RULING ON OIL PERCENTAGE DEPLETION

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on January 10, the Supreme Court ruled, by 5 to 4, that independent oil and gas owners may claim a depletion allowance on their Federal tax returns for years during which no production—that is, depletion—occurs.

To grant percentage depletion for years in which there is no oil or gas production (and thus no depletion) is silly. It is like granting a couple who are thinking of having a baby a personal exemption for the unborn child. It is similar to giving depreciation (or an investment tax credit) to a company planning on building a new factory.

The decision just exposes more clearly than ever before what we have always known: the percentage depletion concept has no relation to real depletion or depreciation schedules. It is just a pure and simple and gratuitous tax break.

Today, I am introducing a bill, effective beginning this tax year, which reverses the Court's decision, and supports the IRS' position in opposition to the taking of percentage depletion when there is no depletion.

I hope that the Ways and Means Committee will consider this proposal. It would be a quick way to lop millions of dollars off the deficit.●

**MAINE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
WINNER, AARON C. BARTLETT**

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● **Ms. SNOWE.** Mr. Speaker, as the Veterans of Foreign Wars convene here this week for their annual legislative conference, I want to commend the members and the ladies auxiliary for an outstanding program they sponsor.

Throughout the country more than 250,000 secondary school students have competed this year in the VFW's "Voice of Democracy" contest. This unique competition gives our young people an opportunity to remind us of the value of the freedoms we too often take for granted.

A 16-year-old resident of my congressional district won the competition in Maine. Aaron C. Bartlett of Pittsfield, a sophomore at Maine Central Institute, demonstrates in his remarks the continuing enthusiasms and hopes of the young people of this country.

I want to personally congratulate Aaron for his fine speech and I highly recommend it to my colleagues:

MY ROLE IN UPHOLDING OUR CONSTITUTION

"We the people of the United States . . ." These are the first words of the Constitution, what we base our lives on. When one lives each day following the Constitution and living by it, a sense of satisfaction comes to that person. One feels a sense of pride in his nation, his state, his community. The Constitution is one's way of life; it is the format not just for his nation, but for his community and for his individual life as well. One must live by the Constitution from day to day to fully justify calling himself a citizen.

In order to live by the Constitution, one must first have an understanding of it and just what it really is. It is a code of laws based on the moral standards of our founding fathers. It established the structure of our government, which included the Judicial, Executive and Legislative branches. The Constitution also outlined the basic laws, rights and responsibilities of everyone, rich or poor, powerful or not.

One's daily life revolves around the Constitution. My own school life is much like life in the real world. School is where I learn to be a good citizen. In daily life at school, it is necessary for me to live by the Constitution in order to set a good example for others to follow. I respect the rights of other individuals; these include the freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly.

In a school environment with many different races of people, it is necessary to understand how everyone feels. I don't put people down for their differences; instead, I think about my own feelings, and treat others as I would like to be treated. "We the people," united to form a nation of equality, giving everyone the same rights.

As an Eagle Scout, I feel that the Boy Scout program is an excellent way to learn about citizenship and our country. Citizenship is one of the basic tenets of our Constitution, and three of the required merit badges deal specifically with citizenship in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the community, nation, and world. I know that my understanding of our government, laws and rights, as stated in the Constitution, is necessary to my being a good citizen.

Respect for our flag and our laws is also a necessary part of being a citizen. The flag, representing the unity of our nation, is honored each day through school or organizations much like the Boy Scouts. I respect our flag and honor it each day, in one way or another, as the symbol of our government under the Constitution.

As the Constitution states in the Bill of Rights, each person is given the same rights and responsibilities. In order to receive my rights, I must first live up to my responsibilities as a citizen; in doing this, I hope to set an example that others will follow. Through my example, others will also choose to live by the Constitution under the Bill of Rights.

My obligations as a citizen go far deeper than the duties I have mentioned. To me, citizenship is a way of life, a commitment. I accept the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. I uphold the Constitution.●

**BLACK HISTORY MONTH
OBSERVANCE**

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 29, 1984

● **Mr. MITCHELL.** Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues as we close out the month-long observance of the contributions of many great black individuals in the past. Black History Month enlightens all by developing a closeness to the legends whose memories continue to touch our lives, and we have developed a closeness with contemporaries whom we can touch to remember and preserve their great achievements.

Without the risk takers and barrier breakers of the past, we could not have the record breakers and image makers of the present. We are compelled to link the sacrificial achievements of these individuals from the past to what all benefit from in the present and the future to come.

Let us be ever mindful that gifted educator Marva Collins, committed to liberating the minds of psychologically enslaved ghetto children, has a fitting role model in her forerunner, Harriet Tubman, who was committed to liberating families of physically enslaved adults and children.

Continued contemporary achievements of blacks in a variety of facets continue to grow and enlighten the younger generations of all cultures. It is most important to emphasize to your youth that what is learned today will continue for the rest of our lives.●

March 5, 1984

**A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR
CHICAGO**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● **Mr. PORTER.** Mr. Speaker, it goes without saying that the chief executive officer of a \$4 billion corporation must develop highly refined long-range planning in order to ensure that the company is in a position to capitalize on future opportunities.

Unfortunately, we in Government all too often respond only to crises instead of planning so that they might be avoided, to the detriment of the American people.

William B. Johnson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of IC Industries, on February 10, 1984, addressed a meeting of the Illinois CPA Society in Chicago. In his remarks, he proposed a strategic plan for the economic revitalization of the Chicago metropolitan area.

I commend this speech to my colleagues as an outstanding example of the kind of practical-minded advice which public officials at every level of government would be wise to heed. I believe we can all benefit from the portions of the speech which are relevant to any metropolitan area of the United States. I submit the text of his speech for the RECORD:

**THE TIME HAS COME FOR CHICAGO TO DREAM
AGAIN**

In my 25 years as a CEO I've come to have great respect for Certified Public Accountants, particularly those who apply their expertise from a practical businessman's perspective. The independence of the audit is a great protection for the Chief Executive, and this is never more true than in a large, multinational conglomerate. Also, I like growth businesses—and you surely qualify. So, even at this hour, it's a pleasure for me to share some thoughts with you today.

AN IMPROVING ECONOMY

One year ago this month, it was clear that the economy had started to emerge from its worst recession in 50 years. But the speed and strength of the recovery has surprised most of us. By the end of 1983, the gross national product was growing at double the rate most economists had predicted. Inflation was at its lowest rate in 10 years. Interest rates had stabilized. Consumers were more confident than at any time since 1979, and more willing to buy cars, appliances, and other big ticket items.

We don't have an economic boom—but our data indicate that we can look for a solid, steady rate of improvement in 1984, and hopefully for the next few years ahead—and that's good news for all of us.

The economic roller coaster ride of the past few years demonstrates the wisdom of the long-range plan of balanced diversification that we've followed at IC Industries. Twenty years ago, when we were just a \$300 million midwestern railroad, we set out to build a company that would be protected from violent swings in the economy just like the ones we've recently experienced. Our ac-

tions were carefully planned, in three clear stages.

IC INDUSTRIES: STRENGTH THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION

There has been a long series of major and minor acquisitions—Abex in 1968, Pepsi Cola General Bottlers in 1970, Midas International in 1972, Pet and Hussmann in 1978, the William Underwood Company in 1982. And thus we have built a company which in fact has been profitable in good times or bad.

About 40 percent of our nearly \$4 billion of sales comes from commercial products and the railroad. The other 60 percent comes from specialty foods and soft drinks, and consumer services—the strongest sectors of the economy today. We think this is a good common sense mix. The consumer and service companies provide us with steady income when the economy is down—as it was during the past two years. Abex and the railroad give us the leverage to take full advantage of economic recovery when it occurs, as it is now doing.

We had a very good year in 1983. We earned \$93 million—nearly double the year before. We earned \$4.38 a common share—an improvement of 40 percent.

That earnings performance is all the more impressive to me because it was achieved in spite of six percent more shares outstanding, a higher tax rate, and no earnings from the sale of tax benefits. In the prior year, we had pre-tax earnings of \$63.5 million from the sale of tax benefits.

But even more important, we dramatically improved our balance sheet and liquidity in 1983, thanks to an outstanding job from John Fagan, Frank Westover, and the Finance staff.

We ended the year with \$180 million cash after paying off all our corporate U.S. bank debt. Our contracted credit lines exceed \$850 million, with none whatever in use. We converted \$418 million of floating-rate debt to fixed rates averaging 10.8 percent. We reduced our debt-to-capitalization ratio by two hundred basis points, and could have doubled that improvement if we'd had more debt in position to repay. Our asset redeployment program generated cash proceeds of \$84 million from the divestiture of operations which did not fit our long-term plans.

If 1983 was the year of divestiture, 1984 should be a year of acquisition.

We have never been in a stronger financial position. We expect further material improvement in our financial performance as we grow with this year's improving economy.

As you know, however, there are some problems in the economy. The projected Federal budget deficit of \$180 billion is far too high. The international monetary system is not yet out of the woods. And we face the possibility of a \$100 billion trade deficit in 1984.

GOOD NEWS

But on balance, the outlook is very encouraging. For the first time in several years, the country can expect declines in unemployment, bankruptcies, and foreclosures. It can expect substantial increases in capital spending, in business formation, and in the creation of new jobs. That's good news for everyone—especially for the country's industrial cities like Chicago, which have been hit hard by the economic depression of the past few years.

By all that's holy, Chicago should now begin to share in the steady improvement we all expect to see—in new jobs, new con-

struction, and in the spirit of vitality which is traditionally ours.

WILL CHICAGO SHARE IN THE NEW PROSPERITY?

Unfortunately, some serious questions have been raised as to Chicago's ability to share fully in the nation's economic recovery, and that's primarily what I want to talk about this morning.

To much of the world, Chicago has become a city divided, thrashing around, and stalemated. The acrimony and turmoil in our city have been making unpleasant headlines—I've seen them in New York, in Washington, in California, and even in Europe.

The constant attacks here on credibility are taking Chicago to a point at which all credibility about the goodwill and the virtues of our city is being threatened. Last year, the situation appeared so out-of-hand, that some national papers reported that Cardinal Bernardin had been proposed as mediator between the Mayor and the City Council.

That's where the public attention is unfortunately being focused—but that's not the basic issue facing our city. There is no question that we'd all like to hear the voices in city government lowered a few decibels. But the facts are much better than the portrayal on TV. The fact is that Chicago continues to function very well. City government continues to provide essential services, pay its bill, meet its payrolls, and qualify for federal programs.

Mayor Washington has in fact instilled a new sense of discipline into many of the administrative departments.

He has brought new people into the city government.

He has cut costs, consolidated operations, and taken some long overdue steps to improve the efficiency and productivity of the city's work force.

CHICAGO STILL A GOOD PLACE TO DO BUSINESS

A recent survey showed that despite all our well-publicized problems, businessmen still rate Chicago as a better place for a company to be located and to do business than just about every other city in the country, including New York, Houston, Los Angeles, Boston, and San Francisco. Significantly, some people now find this surprising, although I don't, and they wouldn't have either some 10 years ago.

CRACKS ARE STARTING TO SHOW

But we should also face up to the truth that the cracks in our city are starting to show—and they require prompt attention.

The cracks appear in the Loop, where the character of the area is changing; in South Chicago where there are 60 million square feet of empty factory space—double the level of even three years ago; at McCormick Place where modernization and expansion programs to keep Chicago's convention facilities the best in the world have been stymied; in certain neighborhoods which have deteriorated in the last few years; in the loss of affordable middle-class housing; and in the economic well-being of our citizens which on average seems to be slipping.

Chicago's Urban League has just released a study which shows that the economic gap between blacks and whites is greater in Chicago than in New York, Boston, and even Detroit.

Bickering among various groups in the city can only divert the community's efforts to resolve these problems. Just as serious, the adverse publicity creates a misleading and untrue impression about the strength and stability of the city. Even though false,

this impression can only make us less attractive to potential investors. As you know, the city's bond rating was reduced recently.

Further, some promising economic developments appear to be on hold because of the world business community's changing perception of Chicago. For example, Chicago was on its way to becoming a preeminent international banking and financial center. In the past decade, 67 foreign banks representing \$10 billion in assets opened offices here. But this movement into the city has slowed appreciably in the past year as the city's image changed for the worse.

FACING THE ECONOMIC FACTS OF LIFE

So, I and many others conclude that we as a community need to face these hard facts of life and move promptly to set matters right. There are three attitudes that we should not adopt.

(1) We can't afford to let the problems slide until they reach a crisis proportion, and then look to some blue-ribbon commission for a stop-gap solution.

(2) We shouldn't rely upon a piecemeal approach; our city's problems are too complex and far-reaching—they involve transportation, housing, education, commercial and industrial development, and race relations.

And (3) we can't risk stepping aside now and later expecting government to provide some quick fix without our involvement.

How, then, should we proceed? First, we should recognize that solutions to these problems involve more than just the politics at City Hall. They require the cooperation and the goodwill of all the groups in our community. Second, it is most important that the solutions require a strong economic base which business must take the lead in providing.

We should begin remedial action with the fundamental premise that the foundation for everything good that happens in our city is jobs. If we can provide good, tax-paying jobs for all those who want to work, then we have provided the essential foundation for a great city.

The effort to create jobs must take place primarily in the business community, with the support of all the key groups, and with strong incentives from state and local government. Economic realism is essential.

AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

Our business leaders recognize these fundamentals, and are at work to do something about jobs. From that point of view, and with an admittedly strong bias toward business, I'd like to talk about some of the specific things that I believe can be done—in the form of a five-point agenda for our city.

First, we need to explore ways to resolve the inequities in the tax structure between Chicago and suburban communities. Growth of jobs in Chicago has been much slower than in the suburbs. As one measure, fifteen years ago, the suburbs accounted for less than one percent of the commercial real estate market. Today, the suburbs account for more than 30 percent of the market—and their share continues to grow.

Even though there are many reasons for this disparity in the rates of growth, one of the most important is the difference in the tax rates. Taxes in the city of Chicago for the average office building run about \$3.00 a square foot—double the tax rate in DuPage County.

Matters could get worse. One study submitted to the Assessor's office last December said taxes on a typical Loop office building could increase by as much as 75 percent

next year under the county's present assessment plan, and thereby price downtown commercial space out of the market. We need to support Assessor Tom Hynes in his efforts to avoid such unreasonable increases, and find innovative but realistic solutions to make Chicago's commercial taxes more competitive.

Second, we certainly need to increase efforts to attract new industry and new jobs into the area. Chicago is one of the most desirable places in the United States for any company to do business—we have efficient rail, shipping airline, and road systems. We have a cultural life that's second to none. We have an outstanding work force. We have the technical and intellectual resources of the best colleges in the world—Northwestern University, IIT, University of Illinois, De Paul, Loyola, and the University of Chicago, which has more Nobel Prize winners than MIT. With all that, we clearly have the power to establish Chicago as a world capital of science and technology.

But in the desire to attract high-tech industry, let us not neglect the industrial base which has been so seriously injured by the recession of the past two years.

With the help of the state legislature and the federal government, we need to implement a package of actions which will re-industrialize the South and West sides of the city—more realistic environmental regulations, up-to-date building codes and zoning laws, special tax incentives to make the area cost-competitive, safe streets, and good schools which provide young people the essential skills needed to secure and hold a job in industry. There is no need for South Chicago to go the way of the South Bronx. With a concerted effort by the public and private sectors, we can reverse the process of disintegration, and bring industry and jobs back to this area.

Third, we need to accelerate the efforts to revitalize the downtown district. There are many commercial projects proposed or underway which deserve our support. But, we also need to move forward with important cultural programs—the expansion of the Art Institute, the preservation of architecturally important buildings, the growth of the Museum of Science and Industry, and the development of a Center for the Performing Arts.

These are the jewels of our city. They enhance the quality of life, bring people into the city after working hours, create support businesses, and make the central area a desirable place to live as well as to work.

I know there have been disagreements in years past between proponents of neighborhood rehabilitation on the one hand, and of downtown development on the other. But the growth of a city is not an either/or proposition. Consider that even though the Central Business District occupies less than one-half of one percent of Chicago's land area, it generates 22 percent of the real estate assessment tax base, and 34 percent of all jobs.

Fourth, we need to work with the state legislature to bring balance and discipline into the state's tax structure. The perception of many people is that the state government has gotten out of hand in spite of heroic control efforts. We've had the disturbing spectacle of the Legislature seriously considering a number of regressive and discriminatory tax proposals, including a worldwide unitary tax, and a state income tax depreciation schedule more stringent than the Federal schedule. Now we face the prospect of referenda on a so-called "reform

bill" which proposes to cut taxes on the use of utilities, but to offset this by increasing taxes on businesses. One political friend of mine called it the most hare-brained scheme he's ever seen. I think it deserves to be rejected.

A better course is to bring even more fiscal discipline into the administration of the state government. Governor Thompson has pledged to cut costs further, and he is committed to the expiration of last year's income tax increase. He needs our support in finding ways to economize and to increase revenues so we don't run the risk of another temporary tax down the road.

The time for recriminations is long past. Let's agree that there's plenty of blame to go around. And then, instead of arguing past issues let's roll up our sleeves and work with the Governor and Legislature to set matters right at the state level as well as in the city.

If Chicago is to continue as a strong, viable metropolis, we will need the wholehearted cooperation, effort, and missionary zeal of all citizens who live or work here. That brings me to my fifth and certainly most important suggestion. Business needs to take a leading role in building a coalition which will bring together all the people to help solve these problems. A city is an interdependent assembly of people, neighborhoods, businesses, and institutions. Even though they are not always compatible—what affects one area inevitably affects all the others.

Effective and dedicated groups are at work now, some for months. But the focus of each seems generally limited to a few issues or to a geographical area. So far as I know, we do not have a working, community-wide group that represents all the points of view in the city—and I think we need it.

We need to bring together the bankers, the union leaders, the politicians, the academics, the senior citizens, the Hispanics, the Blacks, and the other opinion-making groups.

BUILDING A COALITION

Getting people of widely varied backgrounds to talk together and work together for one common end can create a consensus on the issues affecting us all. This appears to be the only way to provide a full understanding of the issues, or community-wide support for their solution. Just as we in business establish our working groups, we need a greater effort to involve other segments of the community in our planning efforts. The challenges facing Chicago today really aren't any harder than a lot of other challenges that were faced successfully in the past.

For example, working together, the public and private sectors developed Illinois Center, created State Street Mall, Dearborn Park, and the Brickyard Shopping Center on the west side. We brought about the redevelopment of the stockyards, the development of the Lake Calumet area for industrial use, and the rehabilitation of housing through RESCORP. Working together we can surpass that record.

There are exciting opportunities which business can help the city realize as we work with the Mayor and the City Council to carry through on proposals for development of downtown areas.

Chicago will expand McCormick Place, and later it will host the 1992 World's Fair. How we come to grips with our challenges will determine what kind of city and state are presented to the world in 1992. We can doubtless dazzle the world with our exhib-

its, our pavilions, our rides, our attractions—but the real measure of our success will be how the world judges us as a city and state in the next decade. I look at 1992 as an imposed deadline to unite our community as never before.

CHICAGO NEEDS A LONG-RANGE PLAN

Anyone involved in the building—or the rebuilding—of a city needs the benefit of long-range, dependable planning. We need planning which is bold, economically realistic, and dependable in its continuity and execution. Neither the public nor the private sector can make major investments in an atmosphere of instability or hostility.

As Chief Executive Officer of Chicago, Mayor Washington has recognized that basic fact. The Mayor recently spoke to the Economic Club, asking businessmen to help him develop practical and innovative plans for the future of our city. I've made a date to meet with the Mayor, and I hope that the CEOs of your companies will also respond.

Many businessmen are responding. Barry Sullivan is heading the Mayor's task force on economic growth. Bob Willmouth and Clarke Burris, among others, have helped develop the budget and set new goals for Chicago. Don Perkins of the Commercial Club is heading a task force investigating the economic development of the region for the year 2000. Bruce Graham is heading the Central Area Committee with a broad agenda. Tom Ayers is coordinating the World's Fair. Jim Beré who headed Chicago United has set an example for business support of our schools that we all should follow. Businessmen are involved in building a greater city. There are some very exciting plans underway—lakefront improvements, a new stadium, McCormick Place, upgrading present commercial developments, and the Fair are just examples.

The time has come for the City of Chicago to dream again—to reclaim its position as a city of hope and a symbol of the best that is in America. In the past, Chicago was the city with the "I will spirit." In the years ahead, let's make Chicago the city with the "we will spirit."

Chicago needs to replace confrontation with cooperation—and working together we will.

Chicago needs to create jobs for its citizens, attract new businesses, and bring millions of new visitors to our city. These accomplishments would be the foundation for a lasting prosperity. Working together we will get them done.

Chicago needs to continue to fulfill the promise of previous generations which have made this one of the great cities of the world—and working together we will. ●

THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS CONTRACT SHOULD BE APPROVED

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to alert my colleagues to a serious situation that has developed concerning the "Displaced Homemakers Network." As you know, last September Congress explicitly directed the De-

partment of Labor to continue funding for the Displaced Homemakers Network, as well as two other employment and training organizations. The contracts for the other two organizations were finalized more than 2 months ago—yet the Displaced Homemakers Network continues to operate without one.

One cannot help wondering why the Department of Labor's Policy Review Board has not yet approved this contract, especially with the specific direction by the House conference committee that funding for the Displaced Homemakers Network be maintained.

The network performs a vital function by providing job training for hundreds of thousands of women who have suddenly lost their means of support and been forced to search for employment. About 80 percent of the women served by the 375 displaced homemakers' programs nationwide are over 40 years old. Homemakers perform years of labor in a variety of capacities, serving as caretakers, child rearers, cooks and housemaids. They are therefore particularly in need of timely assistance in order to compete for positions outside of the home in our narrow job market.

Finally, the network's programs are cost-effective. Last year, 51 percent of those enrolled in displaced homemakers' programs obtained jobs after this training and produced incomes and tax revenues far in excess of their cost.

I urge my colleagues to look into this situation. Not only the effective operation, but the very survival of the Displaced Homemakers Network rests on prompt approval of its long overdue contract.●

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPORT ON ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Commerce has issued a report, "Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1979 to 1982," on February 24, 1984. The object of the report is to demonstrate that things are not really so bad and that not so many people are poor if we include all noncash benefits. The report also makes the point, albeit quietly, that poverty has increased since 1979, no matter what comparable method is used to evaluate it.

The report is a rather pathetic attempt to convince the American public that this administration has not really hurt so many so badly. Can anyone of us truly believe that we are better off in a year when disaster strikes because

we get a payout on our health insurance? Would anyone of us cheer because we suffered from burns and received the added wealth of \$800 per day care in a burn center? Reading this report, one can only conclude that one should think it a banner year when one encounters a disaster.

Benefits such as food stamps and housing subsidies are also considered by the Department of Commerce. Is receiving food stamps suddenly a sign of leaving poverty? That is absurd. And as for housing subsidies, they fall on all people in all economic states. The clearing of rundown areas helps the adjacent property owners as well as the residents of the newly constructed housing. The deduction of mortgage interest payments is a subsidy to all owners, be they very poor or very rich. In that case, the effect of the progressive tax rates makes the subsidy greater for those who have higher incomes.

The practical reality is that poverty is poverty. It cannot be covered up or wished away by finding a new formula to hide its tragedy or its violence. It might be more useful to spend money to help the poor with jobs, education, food, health care, and housing than to produce white papers which try to tell those who have that they need not be concerned with the poor.●

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in 1967, two newly elected Representatives, one from Mississippi and the other from Arkansas, came to Capitol Hill from similar backgrounds.

Both were from the South, each was representing the Third Congressional District, both were fresh from self-owned and managed small businesses in their respective hometowns, both held and still hold high ideals and a commitment to improve the condition of the American citizen.

Since that first election to the 90th Congress, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT and I have developed a kindred bond, and I have come to respect the gentleman from Arkansas for his highly regarded legislative decisions and accomplishments and for his genuine concern for the welfare of our Nation, its strength, and security.

Mr. Speaker, on March 6, our colleague, the Honorable JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, will receive the Veterans of Foreign Wars Congressional Award for outstanding service to the Nation.

In announcing the award, the organization's highest honor, VFW National Commander in Chief Clifford G.

Olson, Jr., said "Representative HAMMERSCHMIDT has been widely regarded as one of the most effective voices in the Congress for increased veterans programs and a strong national defense."

Beginning with his service as a pilot in the 3d Combat Cargo Group in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross four times, the Air Medal five times, and three Battle Stars, JOHN PAUL has exhibited an unwavering dedication to and love of his country.

The dean of the Arkansas delegation to Congress, he is a key ranking member on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and its Subcommittees on Aviation, Surface Transportation, and Water Resources.

Congressman HAMMERSCHMIDT is one of the original members of the Select Committee on Aging, which was first formed in the 94th Congress, and is the ranking minority member of its Housing and Consumer Affairs Subcommittee. He has been instrumental in the establishment of Federal programs that aid our older citizens.

But he is best known as an advocate for veterans' rights and a forceful opponent to those who would weaken the Nation's defense posture. As ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, its subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Compensation, Pension, and Insurance, JOHN PAUL has been a staunch supporter of benefits and services for our veteran population, steadfast in his belief that veterans are the foundation of any sound defense policy.

It was a great day in 1966, when JOHN PAUL decided to leave a third-generation family-owned business in Harrison, Ark., and run for the only elective office he has ever sought or held. He has truly been a friend of the veteran and of the Nation, and I am proud to have served with him in this great body.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will want to join with me in recognition of the work and achievements of JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, a true southern gentleman and a trusted and caring legislator and man.●

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Foreign Affairs Newsletter for February 1984 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

For the second time in fifteen months, the Soviet Union is caught up in a political transition.

The Soviet succession process has always fascinated Westerners because of its secretiveness, its lack of established procedures, and its importance in determining how Moscow's vast power will be used. Western interest in Politburo politics has grown since November of 1982, as the unprecedented stability of the Brezhnev era gave way to increasing uncertainty because of Yuri Andropov's extended illness. This sense of drift in the Kremlin hierarchy has not been dispelled by the designation of a 72-year-old former protégé of the late Leonid Brezhnev, Konstantin Chernenko, to take Mr. Andropov's place as General Secretary of the Communist Party.

The choice of Mr. Chernenko brings to the pinnacle of power in the Soviet Union a man with little direct experience in government, economic management, or foreign policy. Those who know him call him gruff, taciturn, and unimpressive. He reportedly is suffering from emphysema. Mr. Chernenko's only visible assets in Kremlin political maneuvering over the past fifteen months were his personal ties to the deceased Brezhnev and his skills as a Communist Party functionary. Yet despite his advanced age and personal limitations, Mr. Chernenko not only survived Mr. Andropov—he succeeded him. Once again the leadership refused to transfer power from the dwindling core of Brezhnev-era oligarchs to the next generation of Soviet leaders.

How will Mr. Chernenko's appointment affect Soviet policies? While predictions about Soviet behavior are always risky, we are likely to see a greater emphasis on collective leadership than we saw under Messrs. Brezhnev and Andropov. Continuity in foreign and domestic policy is likely to prevail. It would be surprising if Mr. Chernenko proved to be a leader capable of dealing either quickly or forcefully with the many pressing problems facing the Soviet regime since he was so closely associated with the policies and programs of the Brezhnev era.

How should the United States respond to Mr. Chernenko's accession?

First, we should not underestimate Soviet capabilities. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union faces serious problems at home and abroad. It seems unable to produce leaders capable of decisive action. Nonetheless, the regime still can draw upon enormous reserves of political, economic, and military strength.

Second, we should avoid undue optimism about prospects for short-term improvement in Soviet-American relations. As always, there will be those in the West who believe that the succession is a new opportunity for a breakthrough leading to amicable relations with the Soviet Union. This approach, however, vastly overestimates the positive influence that unilateral Western concessions can exert on political developments in Moscow.

Third, we should exercise firm restraint in our rhetoric and in our actions. Particularly in the Middle East, where Soviet and American forces are deployed in close proximity, we must avoid escalation of words and deeds that could ultimately lead to a superpower confrontation. A new Soviet leadership would find it difficult, if not impossible, to back down in such a test of strength.

Fourth, we should seek ways of underscoring our readiness for real negotiations on

the full range of problems before us. There are some signs that the new Soviet leadership sees the need for a more active and constructive high-level dialogue, as do most Americans. One possibility would be an early meeting between President Reagan and Mr. Chernenko. For instance, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to visit the Far East in April and could meet with his Soviet counterpart then, just as President Ford met with Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok in 1974. Dialogue between the superpowers should not be made contingent upon the prior negotiation of new agreements.

Fifth, it is essential that we use the opportunity afforded by Mr. Chernenko's accession to get Soviet-American arms control talks moving again. The transition of power could provide Moscow a way out of the bind it created for itself by breaking off the Geneva negotiations. However, with substantial uncertainties still surrounding the Soviet leadership, Moscow is not likely to be able to take the lead. Our strength, however, gives us the capacity to chart a realistic course back to the arms control bargaining table. We should reconsider our negotiating posture and offer the leadership of the Soviet Union a new opportunity to meet us halfway.

Finally, we must realize that successful management of Soviet-American relations is a long-term problem which requires a creative, firm and sustained effort on our part. The Soviet Union is presently beleaguered by a host of problems, including the selection of a new generation of leaders. These leaders will have the choice of embarking on a course of confrontation with the United States or exploring the possibilities of a safer and more stable relationship. We are not able to control their decisions, but we can make clear our preferences. There is no better time than the present to get this message across.●

GROVE CITY COLLEGE DECISION MAJOR SETBACK FOR WOMEN

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court recently handed down a long-awaited decision in the Grove City College against Bell case. That decision is a major setback for the women of this Nation. It places women on an unequal footing in our educational institutions. It guarantees that women's struggle for equality in society will be needlessly prolonged.

I am dismayed that the Supreme Court chose to view this case in a narrow, technical sense. The Grove City case sought to clarify the Government's authority to enforce equal opportunities for women and the Court's decision weakens that authority.

The decision also completely ignores the intent of Congress. As recently as November, Congress passed, by near-unanimous vote, a resolution stating that title IX should not be interpreted in any manner which would lessen its coverage. I will work to enact legisla-

tion which clarifies the scope of title IX and reaffirms the commitment of Congress to equality in education.●

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 25, 1984, the First United Methodist Church of Burbank will celebrate its centennial birthday.

Founded in 1884, years before the city of Burbank was incorporated, the Providencia Methodist Episcopal Church first gathered in a small house at Empire Street and Lincoln Avenue. In 3 years, the church joined another group of Methodist laymen and built a new church for the grand sum of \$2,628.

This church served the needs of the congregation until 1919 when growth again forced the church to expand. A new sanctuary was constructed in the middle of the downtown business section at Olive Avenue and Third Street. The city now had a population of 3,000 and the church congregation numbered 267.

Then World War II came and Burbank's population ballooned to 85,000 and the congregation expanded to 1,000. The existing church designed for a congregation of 350 was no longer suitable, so again plans for a new, larger church were developed.

After raising \$500,000 and purchasing property on Glenoaks Boulevard, the members of the First United Methodist Church of Burbank moved in 1952 into a sanctuary they occupy to this day.

During its first century, the church had 31 senior pastors. Rev. Larry L. Stamper has served in this capacity for 12 years, longer than any other pastor in the church's history.

After 10 decades, the congregation continues in its generous, compassionate ways, supporting Christian mission work not only within its own community but in the world community as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to call to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the 100th birthday of a very fine institution and to let them know about the vitality, the goodness, and success of the First United Methodist Church of Burbank.●

SOUTHWICK SCHOOLS CELEBRATE SOUTHWICK

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the town of Southwick, Mass., has set aside the week of March 13-20 for a series of projects called "Southwick Schools Celebrate Southwick." The events of this week are being coordinated by the Southwick Education Association and the Southwick School Committee, and are designed to provide townspeople, especially Southwick's young people, with a heightened awareness and appreciation of the town's long and proud history and future potential.

Just a look at the town's distinct geographical boundaries, the result of a surveying error made 42 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, tips one off that this town has its own special and unique identity. Incorporated in 1770, the history of this tiny, picturesque community in western Massachusetts is checkered indeed with many fascinating highlights. For example, the town's powder mills served as a source of gunpowder for the Continental Army during the fight to free the Thirteen Colonies from the yoke of British rule. As home of the spring-fed Congamond Lakes, Southwick played a pivotal role in the development of the Farmington-Hampshire Canal.

The town is also the home of a number of individuals who have carved for themselves their own little niche in Americana. It was the home of Amasa Hollomb, one of America's earliest precision machinists and builder of telescopes, two of which are now in the Smithsonian Institution. Southwick is also the birthplace of Miss Lucy H. Gillett, an early public health nutritionist who demonstrated a concern for good nutrition more than a half century before it became popular.

These illustrations highlight some of what is unique and special to this tiny New England town. I congratulate the Southwick Education Association and the Southwick School Committee for coordinating this week which will give all who participate a much higher awareness of these and other aspects of their hometown. The week will help define a sense of roots and safeguard the identity and pride of a community that remains an important and unique part of the First Congressional District. Congratulations, Southwick!●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RULE ON THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1984

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that the Committee on Ways and Means on March 1, 1984, approved a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4170, the Tax Reform Act of 1984. This committee amendment incorporates:

First, the provisions of H.R. 4170 reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on October 21, 1983;

Second, the four committee amendments to the reported bill, approved on November 16, 1983, relating to technical revisions, tax-exempt bonds, miscellaneous revenue matters, and supplemental security income (SSI);

Third, a modified version of the "tax freeze" proposal sponsored by Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI;

Fourth, a modified version of the President's proposals relating to tax shelters, accounting abuses, corporate and securities reforms;

Fifth, a revised schedule of highway use taxes for heavy vehicles; and

Sixth, various effective date changes, technical modifications, and clerical amendments.

It is anticipated that the revenue increases from these proposals would be approximately \$49.5 billion over the period 1984-87.

I wish to serve notice, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek a modified closed rule for the consideration of this bill by the House of Representatives.●

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF NUCLEAR WAR

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, the threat of nuclear war is a cloud hanging over the head of every citizen of our country and indeed, every human on our planet. "The Day After," the nuclear freeze effort, and the arms race all drive home the horrors and futility of a war which, contrary to the thinking of some members of this administration, cannot be won. Yet, regardless of how strongly we as adults feel this threat, our concerns about a nuclear holocaust pale in comparison with the fears of our children. As a father of two, I can see the worry in my children's eyes when they contemplate the chances of surviving a nucle-

ar attack or consider the prospects of living in a world ravaged by nuclear war. And my children are not alone in their worry. A recent Washington Post poll concluded that young people feel the urgency of the nuclear peril far more than their parents. For the participants of that poll, Washington adolescents aged 13 to 17, the question was not whether there will be a nuclear war, but when. A majority of the children felt that nuclear war is either very or fairly likely to occur. Two-thirds of the girls interviewed felt that nuclear bombs are likely to fall within the next 16 years, which if interpreted literally meant that most of them did not expect to live beyond the age of 30. One of every four children interviewed said that fear of nuclear war causes them to "worry frequently about death." One in four have dreamt of nuclear war.

Mr. Speaker, I worry about these statistics. What kind of world are we raising our children in if it is one which many of them do not expect will survive another 16 years? What kind of world is it if our children are growing up without hope—hope of a bright future, hope of a peaceful world, or hope of a better life? We as leaders in our Nation and as parents must begin to give our children reason to hope once again. We must teach our children that human differences can and must be resolved through means other than nuclear war and armed conflict. There are few illustrations of this dilemma that are more effective than "The Butter Battle Book," by Dr. Seuss. Reading of the differences between the Yooks, those who eat their bread with the butter side up, and the Zooks, who eat their bread with the butter side down, simply reemphasized that the survival of the human race depends on resolving conflict in a peaceful manner. Moreover, reading how this conflict escalated brings home in a unique way the futility of uncontrolled competition in developing ever more sophisticated weapons of destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the text of the "The Butter Battle Book." Perhaps by teaching our children how foolish nuclear war is, they will be more successful than we have been at creating a more peaceful world.

THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK

(By Dr. Seuss)

On the last day of summer, ten hours before fall . . .

. . . my grandfather took me out to the Wall.

For a while he stood silent.

Then finally he said,

With a very sad shake of his very old head, "As you know, on this side of the Wall we are Yooks.

On the far other side of this Wall live the Zooks."

Then my grandfather said,

"It's high time that you knew of the terribly horrible thing that Zooks do.
In every Zook house and in every Zook town
Every Zook eats his bread with the butter side down!

"But we Yooks, as you know,
When we breakfast or sup,
Spread our bread," Grandpa said,
"With the butter side up.
That's the right, honest way!"
Grandpa gritted his teeth.

"So you can't trust a Zook who spreads bread underneath!
Every Zook must be watched!
He has kinks in his soul!
That's why, as a youth, I made watching my goal,
Watching Zooks for the Zook-Watching Border Patrol!

In those days, of course, the Wall wasn't so high
And I could look any Zook square in the eye.

If he dared to come close I would give him a twich
With my tough-tufted prickly Snick-Berry Switch.

For a while that worked fine.
All the Zooks stayed away
And our country was safe.
Then one terrible day
A very rude Zook by the name of VanItch
Snuck up and slingshotted my Snick-Berry Switch!

With my broken-off switch, with my head hung in shame,
To the Chief Yookeroo in great sorrow I came.

But our Leader just smiled. He said, "You're not to blame.
And those Zooks will be sorry they started this game.

"We'll dress you right up in a fancier suit!
We'll give you a fancier slingshot to shoot!"
And he ordered the Boys in the Back Room to figger
How to build me some sort of a triple-sling jigger.

With my Triple-Sling Jigger
I sure felt much bigger.
I marched to the Wall with great vim and great vigor,
Right up to VanItch with my hand on the trigger.

"I'll have no more nonsense," I said with a frown,
"From Zooks who eat bread with the butter side down!"

VanItch looked quite sickly.
He ran off quite quickly.
I'm unhappy to say
He came back the next day

In a spiffy new suit with a big new machine,
And he snarled as he said, looking frightfully mean, "You may fling those hard rocks with your Triple-Sling Jigger.

But I, also, now have my hand on a trigger!
"My wonderful weapon, the Jigger-Rock Snatchem,
Will fling 'em right back just as quick as we catch 'em.

We'll have no more nonsense.
We'll take no more gupp
From you Yooks who eat bread with the butter side up!"

"I have failed, sir," I sobbed as I made my report
To the Chief Yookeroo in the headquarters fort.

He just laughed. "You've done nothing at all of the sort.
Our slingshots have failed.

That was old-fashioned stuff.
Slingshots, dear boy,
Are not modern enough.

"All we need is some newfangled kind of a gun.
My Boys in the Back Room have already begun

To think up a wallop whizz-zinger one!
My Bright Boys are thinking.
They're on the right track.
They'll think one up quick
And we'll send you right back!"

They thought up a great one!
They certainly did.
They thought up a gun called the Kick-a-Poo Kid

Which they loaded with a powerful Poo-a-Doo Powder
And ants' eggs and bees' legs
And dried-fried clam chowder.

And they carefully trained a real smart dog named Daniel
To serve as our country's first gun-toting spaniel.

Then Daniel, the Kick-a-Poo Spaniel, and I
Marched back toward the Wall
With our heads held up high
While everyone cheered and their cheers filled the sky:

*"Fight! Fight for the Butter Side Up!
Do or die!"*

Well . . .
We didn't do.
And we didn't quite die.
But we sure did get worsted, poor Daniel and I.

VanItch was there too! And he said, the old pig,
"The Boys in my Back Room invented this rig
Called the Eight-Nozzled, Elephant-Toted Boom-Blitz.

It shoots high-explosive sour cherry stone pits
And will put your dumb Kick-a-Poo Kid on the fritz!"

Poor Daniel and I were scared out of our witz!
Once more, by VanItch I was bested and beat.

Once again I limped home from the Wall in defeat.
I dragged and I sagged
And my spirits were low.

As low as I thought that they ever could go,
When I heard a Boom-Bah!
And a Diddle-dee-Dill!

And our Butter-Up Band
Marched up over the hill!
The Chief Yookeroo had sent them to meet me

Along with the Right-Side-Up Song Girls to greet me.
They sang:
"Oh, be faithful!
Believe in thy butter!"

And they lifted my spirits right out of the gutter!
"My boy," smiled the Chief Yookeroo,
"we've just voted

And made you a general! You've been promoted.
Your pretty new uniform's ready. Get in it!
The Big War is coming. You're going to begin it!

And what's more, *this* time you are certain to win it."

"My Boys in the Back Room have finally found how.
Just wait till you see what they've puttered up now!

In their great new machine you'll fly over that Wall

And clobber those Butter-Down Zooks one and all!"

Those Boys in the Back Room sure knew how to putter!
They made me a thing called the Utterly Sputter

And I jumped aboard with my heart all aflutter
And steered toward the land of the Upside-Down Butter.

This machine was so modern, so frightfully new,
No one knew quite exactly just *what* it would do!

But it had several faucets that sprinkled Blue Goo
Which, somehow, would sprinkle the Zooks as I flew

And gum up that upside-down butter they chew.
I was racing pell-mell
When I heard a voice yell,

"If you sprinkle us Zooks,
You'll get sprinkled as well!"
VanItch had a Sputter exactly like mine!

And he yelled, "My Blue-Gooer is working just fine!
And I'm here to say that if Yooks can goo Zooks,
You'd better forget it. 'Cause Zooks can goo Yooks!"

I flew right back home and, as you may have guessed,
I was downright despondent, disturbed, and depressed.

And I saw, just as soon as I stepped back on land,
So were all of the girls of the Butter-Up Band.

The Chief Drum Majorette, Miz Yookie-Ann Sue,
Said, "That was a pretty sour flight that you flew.

And the Chief Yookeroo has been looking for you!"
I raced to his office. The place was a sight.
"Have no fears," said the Chief. "Everything is all right.

My Bright Back Room Boys have been brighter than bright.
They've thought up a gadget that's Newer than New.

It is filled with mysterious Moo-Lacka-Moo
And can blow all those Zooks clear to Salama-goo.

They've invented the Bitsy Big-Boy Boomerool!"
"You just run to the wall like a nice little man.

Drop this bomb on the Zooks just as fast as you can.
I have ordered all Yooks to stay safe underground

While the Bitsy Big-Boy Boomerool is around."

As I raced for that Wall, with the bomb in my hand,
I noticed that every last Yook in our land
Was obeying our Chief Yookeroo's grim command.

They were all bravely marching,
With banners aflutter,
Down a hole! For their country!
And Right-Side-Up Butter!

That's when Grandfather found me!
He grabbed me. He said,
"You should be down that hole!
And you're up here instead!

But perhaps this is all for the better, somehow.
You will see me make history!

Right here! And right now!" Grandpa leapt up that Wall with a lopsided leap And he cleared his hoarse throat With a bopulous beep. He screamed, "Here's the end of that terrible town Full of zooks who eat bread with the butter side down!" And at that very instant we heard a klupp-klupp Of feet on the Wall and old Vanitch klupp up! The Boys in HIS Back Room had made him one too! In his fist was another Big-Boy Boomerool "I'll blow you," he yelled, "into pork and wee beans! I'll butter-side-up you to small smither-eens!" "Grandpa!" I shouted. "Be careful! Oh, gee! Who's going to drop it? Will you . . . ? Or will he . . . ?" "Be patient," said Grandpa. "We'll see. We will see . . ."

A TRIBUTE TO MORTON SILBERMAN

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Morton Silberman, an outstanding individual dedicated to serving the Jewish community and the United States, who passed away last week. I want to express my deep sadness at the loss of a good and valued friend and a great American.

A Miami resident for the past 17 years, he served as the president of the Jewish Federation from 1976 to 1978. In May 1982, Mr. Silberman was appointed president of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), an organization concerned with issues as they relate to the United States and Israel. He loved his land, America, and believed, as many of us, that freedom and justice and world peace require strong ties and close relations between the United States and Israel. He served as chairman of the 1974 Combined Jewish Appeal-Israel Emergency Fund campaign. He was also founding president of the Palm Beach County Jewish Federation. He was involved in many more organizations and causes. He was especially devoted to young people.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in Congress will want to join with me in extending our deepest condolences to his wife Phyllis, his family, and the Jewish community. As Americans, we will feel the loss of Morton Silberman. He earned the highest respect and esteem from all of us for the quality of his leadership and sincerity of purpose dedicated to serve people. We all recognize his untiring and compassionate efforts on

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

behalf of his fellowman. We will miss him. I have lost a teacher and friend.●

GROVE CITY COLLEGE AGAINST TERREL H. BELL

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I speak today with a great sense of sadness. The Supreme Court has ruled in Grove City College against Terrel H. Bell, that it is apparently permissible to discriminate against women as long as you do not do so in a program that receives financial assistance. Today the victims are women, tomorrow they may be the handicapped and minorities.

Grove City College receives no direct Federal aid. The Federal money which comes to the college comes in the form of financial assistance to the students. Title IX covers "discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Many would believe that tuition and board expenses are used to finance all activities at a college, but the Supreme Court found otherwise. Apparently those who are long past their college days believe that one can run the activities of a college without the use of tuition and board moneys.

The narrow interpretation of civil rights statutes has been sought by this administration and like-minded people who resist attempts to end the discrimination which is rampant in this country. The decision in Grove City is perceived as a victory by these people. They are dead wrong. The approval of discrimination by our Highest Court, be it against women, minorities, ethnic groups, religious groups, the old or the young, is a defeat for our Nation. I urge my colleagues to support efforts to snatch victory from the Supreme Court's jaws of defeat.●

MAJ. GEN. J. MILNOR ROBERTS: A JOB WELL DONE

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to make my colleagues aware of the retirement of a very good friend and an outstanding American. He is Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts. General Roberts is retiring as executive director of the Reserve Officers Association. He has served in the position for 9 years.

I have known General Roberts ever since he was head of the Army Reserve at the Department of Defense. He was a logical choice to take over

the leadership of the ROA in 1975 and his tenure has been one of distinction and progress.

One of the most important things accomplished under his leadership is the creation of an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs at the Defense Department. He took a leading role in this effort.

General Roberts established a very good working relationship with Members of Congress and this obviously has been a plus. I have enjoyed working with him during my years on Capitol Hill and want to wish him the best. I hope he will continue to stay in touch with the ROA and will also still be able to offer his great expertise on military matters to those of us on Capitol Hill who have come to respect him over the years.●

DICK MUNRO OF TIME SPEAKS OUT FOR EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Dick Munro, the president and chief executive officer of Time, Inc., epitomizes the best qualities of American business leadership in his broad involvement in civic and educational affairs. Mr. Munro chairs the education committee of the New York City partnership and is a member of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sport. He is also a director of the Urban League of Southwestern Fairfield County, Conn., a director of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a trustee of Northfield Mount Hermon School, a trustee of Colgate University, his alma mater, and a director of the United Negro College Fund.

On January 25, Mr. Munro delivered the keynote address at the conference board's program on business and the public schools. In his remarks he urged the business community to understand its important stake in supporting investment in our Nation's "human capital" through education. I hope that my colleagues will read Mr. Munro's forceful and articulate remarks on the national need to provide adequate funds for educational programs at all levels of government.

The full text of Mr. Munro's remarks follows:

MR. MUNRO'S REMARKS

My role as keynote speaker reminds me a bit of what must have been the shortest music review in the history of journalism. It went like this:

"An amateur string quartet played Brahms last night. Brahms lost."

In keeping with that spirit, I intend to keep my remarks brief.

I was very eager to accept the invitation to speak here today because of my strong support for the greater involvement of business in education. In the last couple of years, the lion's share of my outside activities has gone toward helping to improve public education.

Like you, I place a high value on education as a means toward improving people's lives and extending equal opportunities. But I've also come to appreciate the need for business leaders to realize that their involvement is in their self interest—and, likewise, to regard education as a vital investment, not simply an expense. That's what I want to spend the next few minutes discussing.

The legendary movie executive Sam Goldwyn had a few thoughts about this. When he was considering the movie rights to Lillian Hellman's play, "The Little Foxes," an executive of his objected, saying that it was—quote, "a very caustic play."

Goldwyn replied, "I don't care what it costs! Get it!"

Well, we all know how "caustic" quality education can be—and that strikes me as the fundamental issue which confronts us as a nation—how much money we are willing to spend for better schools.

I approach that issue in the framework of what economists call "human capital"—the pool of educated, skilled workers who can ensure a productive economy. Economists recognize more than ever that expanding that pool is a necessary condition for long-term economic growth.

"A mind is a terrible thing to waste"—goes the advertising message we've become familiar with. It refers to the tragedy of young men and women who are deprived of a job and a future because they lack the necessary education.

That concerns me deeply. But what also concerns me is the economic cost to our nation, business included—of the wasted talents of millions of people eager, but unable or untrained, to work. This amounts to an enormous squandering of our human capital. The overall costs are already high. But they could be staggering in a few years—measured by lagging productivity, lower total output, renewed inflation, and shrinking world markets.

The baby boom is over, and sharply fewer young people will be entering the labor force. For example, in this decade, 3 million fewer young people will enter the labor force than did in the 1970's. It will be 7 million fewer in the 1990s. As a result, we could find ourselves caught between a growing demand for skilled labor and a declining supply—as employers adopt more advanced technologies.

As the Data General Corporation stated, "There looms on the not-too-distant horizon a massive shortage of human resources . . . that will dwarf all other obstacles to our company's growth and could topple the U.S. high technology and computer industry."

And while we usually hear about the shortages of youngsters learning advanced technical and scientific skills, the lack of basic skills concerns me more.

For example, one out of 10 youngsters who apply for the armed services fails the aptitude test. In one state, one-third of all applicants fail.

One out of five 17-year-olds is functionally illiterate—unable to read a package label, fill out a form, or follow a service manual; and

The drop-out rate has been rising, not falling. In 1982, 72 percent of all youngsters

graduated from high school—down from 76 percent 10 years earlier. Close to a million American teenagers drop out of school every year.

And while we think that new technologies will require workers to do less—they will require workers to know more.

Years ago, we needed most workers for their physical strength and dexterity. We need them now to read, write and count. In years to come, however, we will increasingly need them to solve problems on their own, learn new ideas, and understand people. Or, as Yogi Berra once said, "Ninety percent of the game is mental, and the other half is physical."

Businesses already spend \$40 billion a year for employee training, according to the Business Roundtable. Too much of that goes for basic skills which workers should have mastered in high school.

For example, AT&T spends \$6 million a year to teach basic writing and arithmetic to its employees. Metropolitan Life spends some 40 percent of its training money for teaching basic English and mathematics. Because these problems affect businesses directly—and because of a general desire to improve community life—many companies have already gotten involved with local public schools.

The New York City Partnership established an education committee to bring education and business leaders together. As a start, we're helping to train administrators, to link students with jobs, and to increase corporate contributions. The Partnership provides grants for teachers to develop new classroom programs. We've set up a Literacy Assistance Center. Also through the partnership, with the backing of Shearson/American Express, the city will open a new high school this year. The Academy of Finance—to prepare youngsters for careers in the financial industry.

A little closer to my heart, Time Inc. is helping to establish a High School of Writing and Journalism, also to open this year. Businesses in many other cities have begun similar efforts. You'll hear of some of them later today. Unfortunately, however, the instances of close, sustained, and innovative partnerships of business and local schools are still uncommon.

How many times, for example, have we put aside our short-term financial interests to lobby our state and local governments for more school funds? And how many times have educators really consulted with businesses to bring programs more in line with future employment needs? We sorely need business leaders and educators to sit down and forge a better relationship. There has been a dialogue of the deaf going on instead. I wish I could say that this cooperation alone can solve our educational problems—but that's not the case.

It will take a lot of cold, hard cash. As a percentage of gross national product, all spending on education in the United States has declined from a high of 8 percent in 1975 to less than 7 percent in 1981. At the current rate, it would fall below 6 percent in 1986. Putting in place the recommendations of the many commission reports of last year would cost from \$15 billion to \$50 billion, depending on which estimate you read.

Corporate giving can help, of course—and has nowhere to go but up. By one estimate, corporate contributions to education total \$1 billion a year—but only 3 percent of that goes to public schools. A major shift by corporations to, say, a half-billion dollars for public schools would be nothing to sneeze

at. But it's far short of our growing needs. If we turn to state and local governments, we see some remarkable efforts to fund schools lately—but they've fallen short of restoring recent cuts in federal aid. Moreover, many states simply do not have the tax base to fund better school.

I'm convinced that we need to begin expanding federal aid again. We need renewed federal leadership in education that can begin making investments in human capital again. In short, we need more than just a rhetorical commitment to quality schools. Calls for punishing disruptive students, firing incompetent teachers, tuition tax credits, and school prayers may please some audiences—but they neglect the basic financial needs of our system.

Look at low teacher pay. Look at threadbare school libraries. Look at outmoded or nonexistent lab and computer equipment. Look at school districts with pitiful tax bases. Look at all those deficiencies and then claim that more money won't help our school problems.

I hope that, in tonight's State of the Union Address, President Reagan will recognize these immediate needs—and reverse the Administration education policy of the last few years. For the sake of relatively small federal budget savings, the Administration has cut programs from Headstart to adult job training—the very programs we need more of, not less. The Administration's budget proposal for this year contained one-third less real spending for education and job training than a few years ago.

Moreover, its projected budget for 1986 showed a further 19 percent decline in real spending for aid to public schools. Congress reversed some of the proposed cuts, but programs targeted for low-income children have suffered greatly in the last three years.

In other words, our national educational policy is headed in the wrong direction—and it's up to us to tell our friends in Washington that we think it's wrong. As we business leaders are fond of saying, there's no free lunch—that applies to excellent schools as well as anything else. As long as we try to buy excellence on the cheap, we'll have to expect the dismal results.

Why is it that—when a school system spends money on an innovative program, or new textbooks, or more advanced equipment—it goes on the books—and in our public attitudes—as an expense? If I authorized the same kinds of spending for my company—our ledger would show them as investments. We'd get praise for our far-sightedness. We might get a few tax breaks.

We might even cheer up Martin Feldstein. I submit that there's something very wrong with that kind of bookkeeping.

We need to regard support for education instead as the most crucial investment we can make in our economic future—more important even than new factories and machinery.

And we need to stop applauding wholesale cuts in education budgets as wise economic measures. As a college president once said, "If you think education is expensive—try ignorance." If business leaders would realize that, and begin to express their support for schools to our elected officials—that might be our most valuable and lasting contribution to the future of education. Let me add a final point:

The heaviest burden of poor education and lack of skills has fallen on minorities and women. For example, 13 percent of white 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate—but that figure is 43 percent among

blacks and 56 percent among Hispanics. Yet it's these millions of under-educated youngsters and structurally-unemployed adults who can make the difference in coming years between having enough skilled labor—and not having enough. We need to regard equal opportunity in education for minorities and women as not simply a moral good—which it clearly is—but also an investment in human capital that will yield a crucial margin of economic safety.

Robert Kennedy once said that Americans without an education "are condemned to live as outsiders—outside the twentieth century, foreigners in their own land." Today, in addition to this moral imperative, I think he would have also noted the economic necessity.

In conclusion, the need is urgent for mobilizing business and other community leaders to improve our schools. That's a message that I take to my colleagues—and one that I hope you spread, as well.

Thank you.●

RUSTY ROACH

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the heroic deed performed by one of my young constituents. On September 9, 1982, Rusty Roach, of Adrian, Mo., helped save the life of his cousin, Scott Burkes, who fell from a small boat. What makes this act of courage and bravery so special is that Rusty was only 9 years old at the time. I recently had the honor of presenting Rusty, a Cub Scout, with the Boy Scouts of America second highest award, the Medal of Merit. I ask my colleagues to join with me in adding our praise to those of Rusty's family, friends, and the Boy Scouts of America for his action which put another ahead of himself. This is a rare quality to find in anyone, particularly in someone so young.●

UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RELATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to place in the RECORD an exchange of letters Representatives LARRY WINN, SAM GIBBONS, BILL FRENZEL, and I have had with Sir Roy Denman, the head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, regarding recent trade problems between the United States and the European Community.

On March 1, 1984, retaliatory measures by the European Community against selected American imports

took effect because of the announcement by the United States last July of safeguard measures against specialty steel imports. Part of the dispute over European Community retaliatory measures was resolved on February 27 when the European Community decided to increase the quotas on the affected American imports by 20 percent. However, the retaliatory measures went into effect.

Both the United States and the European Community bear the responsibility to try to halt the increased use of protectionist measures in world trade. In our letter, we sought to urge the European Community to delay the imposition of retaliatory measures by the European Community. Sir Roy Denman answered that the decisions of the European Community conformed with the GATT framework and the United States and European Community had avoided a major confrontation over this latest trade controversy.

Members will find these letters to be an informative review of some of the critical trade issues and viewpoints which have influenced the recent discussions on specialty steel and European Community retaliatory measures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., February 24, 1984.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROY DENMAN,
Head of Delegation, Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR ROY: We are writing to you to urge the European Community to delay the imposition of retaliatory measures against selected American imports that are scheduled to take effect on March 1, 1984. A delay would allow for another round of negotiations to resolve differences and to prevent a further erosion of trade relations between the United States and the European Community.

We realize that these proposed EC retaliatory measures are a response to restrictions the United States placed on specialty steel imports last July. The American industries affected, primarily manufacturers of sporting equipment, security systems, and chemicals, are extremely concerned about the impact of EC duties and quotas on their exports. Part of their concern originates from the figures used by the EC for the level of American imports. In several instances, American companies and the Department of Commerce claim that the levels of exports they recorded for 1982 were higher than the figures used by the EC for 1982, the year it has chosen as the base year for trade levels. Quotas and restrictions based on such figures would be exceptionally injurious to American companies.

According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the United States and the European Community came very close last year to negotiating an agreement on compensation to EC specialty steel producers for the American restrictions and on differences over quota allowances on specialty steel imports. The United States remains willing to pursue these negotiations, but it appears the European Community is currently committed to imposing retaliatory measures. We believe that if the two sides were close to settling their differences, it

would be far healthier for the international economic and political climate to resume negotiations rather than add additional protectionist barriers.

If the European Community believes it must impose retaliatory measures in order to signal its opposition against U.S. safeguard measures, its decision will likely worsen, rather than improve U.S.-EC trade relations. Protectionist sentiment in the United States is strong, and EC retaliations will serve the arguments of those who support additional restrictions as the only effective means of settling our trade problems. For example, there is mounting sentiment to impose restrictions on wine imported from the EC. The United States and the European Community share a historical commitment to free trade; the prosperity and security of both parties have been built in part on the efficient and unhindered flow of world trade. Both sides are responsible for the rising tide of protectionism and both are responsible for finding a settlement to stop it.

In January the former Chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, warned that economic differences are currently the greatest danger facing the United States and Western Europe. We believe that the apparent inability of the Western nations to settle these problems bears ominous implications for international political and economic stability. New negotiations on specialty steel and a delay of EC retaliatory measures would offer an opportunity to show a joint commitment to slowing protectionism in a critical area. We thus encourage the European Community to postpone the retaliatory measures and to allow negotiations to find a settlement to this dispute.

We greatly appreciate the dedication you have demonstrated in working with U.S. officials to solve commercial and economic differences. A healthy and strong relationship is vital to both the United States and the European Community. We hope the European Community will reconsider its schedule for retaliatory actions, and we anxiously await your response to our inquiry.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
SAM GIBBONS,
LARRY WINN, JR.,
BILL FRENZEL,

Members of Congress.

DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
February 28, 1984.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of February 24 (received yesterday) urging the European Community to delay the withdrawal of concessions on certain American imports scheduled to take effect of March 1, 1984. I appreciate very much the spirit in which your letter was written and the very valuable work which you and your colleagues have done in working with us to lessen trade tensions across the Atlantic.

Let me in comment make three points. The first is that the discussions which have taken place have been fully in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and have given a practical example of how a balance of advantage between two contracting parties in terms of bound concessions can be

readjusted when one contracting party feels itself obliged to impose certain restrictions on imports. In this particular case, as you will recall, once the United States Administration imposed restrictions on imports of specialty steel from the Community, we exercised our GATT rights under Article XIX and requested compensation. The discussions were friendly and constructive and the deadline was twice extended. But since it did not prove possible to reach agreement on compensation in terms of greater access to the U.S. market, we after due consultation announced our intention of exercising our GATT rights to suspend substantially equivalent concessions in relations to our imports from the United States. Parallel action has been taken by Canada without seemingly arousing any public debate.

At a discussion yesterday in Brussels between Ambassador William Brock and Vice Presidents Haferkamp and Davignon of the Commission it was agreed to defuse the question. Our measures will go into effect as scheduled on March 1. But the Commission representatives made it clear that we were ready to take into account a representative dollar/ECU rate. This should raise quotas by about 20 percent. If after further bilateral examination evidence were to be presented that the EEC import figures from the US on products subject to the compensatory withdrawals did not reflect actual imports from the US, necessary adjustments would be made to the compensatory measures. And the Commission signified that at the request of the US the EEC was ready to enter into consultations to determine any excessive impact on trade of price sensitive items with a view to considering any appropriate remedial action. The United States naturally retains its GATT rights. But a confrontation today in the GATT Council has been avoided and it is the hope on both sides that any outstanding difficulties can be dealt with by the path of consultation.

I hope therefore that this shows that while the Community has exercised its GATT rights, it has done so in a responsible fashion after full consultation with the United States and that while the latter retains its full GATT rights a clash on this issue has been avoided.

I am sending a copy of this letter to your colleagues.

Sincerely,

ROY DENMAN.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time today to correct an oversight that was made in introducing the Medical Computer Crimes Act of 1984 on Monday, February 27. The name of Congressman HENRY WAXMAN, chairman of the Health and Environment Subcommittee, was inadvertently left off the bill as printed.

As I indicated in my opening statement, Mr. WAXMAN joined me in introducing the bill.

I regret the oversight in the printing of the bill, but look forward to continuing work with Mr. WAXMAN on this important piece of legislation.●

CONYERS CALLS FOR STRONGER SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, small business firms throughout the country play a major economic role yet the small business sector rarely receives the Federal support that it deserves.

Small businesses contribute to the U.S. economy in several ways. They account for nearly half of the total sales generated annually in the private sector. They account for most of the new jobs that are generated, and also for a large proportion of the Nation's technological innovations. The small business sector is the most competitive and dynamic business sector.

During the past several years, however, small business firms have faced major obstacles ranging from indefensibly high interest rates to lack of access to adequate commercial credit to the disadvantages built into the Federal procurement process. For these and other reasons, the year 1983 showed the highest level of business failures in any year since 1932 and the Great Depression.

I want to share with my colleagues at this point in the RECORD three articles that gauge the current problems confronting small businesses. First, a summary by the House Committee on Small Business of small business problems and issues in 1984; second, a statement by Small Business Committee Chairman, Representative PARREN J. MITCHELL, on the declining share of Federal procurement funds for minority small businesses, and third, a summary of legislation to increase small business involvement in Federal contracts (H.R. 2133), which I strongly support. The articles follow:

MAJOR SMALL BUSINESS ISSUES: 98TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1984

In spite of the high interest rates and record business failures, the economic recovery should continue in 1984.

GNP should grow 5 to 5.5 percent in 1984 before slowing in 1985.

Interest rates should remain about the same as now, although there will probably be a slight increase in rates late in the year.

Housing starts will be at about 1.7 million units.

Other than high real interest rates, the overvalued dollar will pose problems for small businesses which must compete with imports. Both the overvalued dollar and high interest rates are a product of a relatively restrictive money policy combined with huge federal deficits. More serious problems will emerge in late 1984 or early 1985 as the expanding credit needs of business clash with the credit demands of government.

Adverse impact from the deficit. Must be reduced but other factors warrant equal consideration—monetary policy; over valued dollar; balance of trade deficit.

FEDERAL PROCUREMENT

Background

(1) Based upon Committee's investigation of the \$474.5 billion of procurement between fiscal year 1979 and the first 6 months of fiscal year 1983, small business received only 17 percent of the total or \$80.6 billion.

(2) A major reason for this declining share is the lack of competition, or, in other words, the lack of small business participation in the procurement system. For example, in fiscal year 1982 only 6.7 percent of DOD purchases were formally advertised for competitive bidding. Small business is being virtually cut out as a prime contractor.

H.R. 2133

Introduced by Chairman Mitchell and Mr. Addabbo on March 16, 1983.

Favorably reported from full Committee on November 3, 1983 by a vote of 37-1. There are now 42 co-sponsors. The bill has not received any sequential referrals.

Purpose of bill is to increase competition by increasing the involvement of small business in the Federal procurement process.

Among its major provisions H.R. 2133 would restrict the use of sole source procurements for spare parts and eliminate other artificial barriers to competition, such as "bidders lists". Further, contracting agencies are directed to reserve or set-aside certain types of contracts for small business and to break-up large contracts into smaller ones so that small business can compete more equitably for a share of the available work.

H.R. 4209

Introduced by Mrs. Boxer and Mr. Bedell on October 25, 1983.

Favorably reported from full Committee on November 3, 1983 by a vote of 37-1. There are now 10 co-sponsors (the Chairman did not co-sponsor). No sequential referrals.

Purpose of the bill is to provide a SBA Procurement Center Representative (PCR) at major military procurement centers to break-out spare parts for competitive procurements.

INNOVATION

SBIR

The Small Business Innovation Research Act of 1982, Public Law 98-219, became law on July 22, 1982.

Requires a percentage of qualifying agency's R&D budgets be expended through an SBIR program. Percentages are 0.2 percent in 1983, 0.6 percent in 1984, 1 percent in 1985, and 1.25 percent in 1986. (DOD has an additional year) In fiscal year 1983 small businesses submitted over 9000 proposals on 600 basic topics to the 11 agencies required to establish SBIR programs.

The technical quality was higher than anticipated and the agencies are well pleased.

NSF is the only agency not yet reporting. 688 Phase I awards have been made, and NSF expects to make 108 Phase I awards.

36 Phase II awards have been made by DOD and 30 by NSF. Awards will total \$40 million for fiscal year 1983. Fiscal year 1984 awards are expected to amount to \$120 million.

SBA sent out 340,000 pre-solicitation announcements and 140,000 descriptive pamphlets. SBA participated in 43 conferences and seminars and sponsored 3 minority conferences on the SBIR program in fiscal year 1983.

H.R. 3462

Introduced by Chairman Mitchell, June 29, 1983.

Referred to Judiciary—no hearings as yet. The purpose of this bill is to make the U.S. patent system more accessible to small business and independent inventors and encourage innovation.

This bill would exempt small businesses, independent inventors and nonprofit organizations from payment of maintenance fees and from automatic patent fee increases established by Public Law 97-247 Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) Reauthorization Bill.

EXPORTS

Export-Import Bank reauthorization

Public Law 98-181 signed into law December 1, 1983.

This 3 year reauthorization for Exim Bank included a set-aside for small business making available from the aggregate loan, guarantee and insurance authority an amount not less than 6 percent in 1984, 8 percent in 1985, and 10 percent in 1986 to finance exports by small business concerns.

Part of this amount is to provide lines of credit or guarantees to small or medium size banks, export trading companies, export financing cooperatives, and SBICs to finance small business exports.

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS

The size standard regulations have been finalized by SBA and have been sent over to OMB clearance. Once the regulations have been cleared by OMB, they will become effective 30 days from the date of publication in the Federal Register.

SBA FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Overall trends

Overall SBA business loan activity in fiscal 1983 rose sharply (43.1 percent) from the low levels of 1982, due in large part to improved business conditions. However, activity continues to be well below that in 1980 and 1981.

During fiscal 1983, SBA provided \$2.55 billion to 19,192 businesses in loans and loan guarantees. This is up from \$1.782 billion in 1982, but less than the \$3.193 billion provided in 1981 and the \$3.388 provided in 1980.

Certified development company program

Approximately one-fourth of the increase in SBA financial assistance during fiscal 1983 is attributable to the Certified Development Company, or "503", Program. This relatively new program tripled development company guarantees from \$100 million in 1982 to \$296 million in 1983.

Direct loans and financial assistance to minority-owned businesses

Although overall business loan activity is up, some very disturbing trends are masked by these statistics. Direct loan approvals continued a four-year decline despite the availability of adequate funding and the improved business climate in 1983.

Even though all business loan approvals increased 43.1 percent in 1983, direct loan approvals decreased from \$150.9 million the previous year to \$123.6 million. In 1983 only 4.8 percent of all approvals were direct loans, down from 8.5 percent in 1982. In fact, SBA used only 54.9 percent of the funds Congress provided.

Another disturbing trend in SBA 1983 loan approvals was a 15 percent reduction in the percentage of all loans approved which went to minority entrepreneurs. Only 10.35 percent of SBA's business loans went to mi-

nority-owned businesses in 1983, down from 12.13 percent in 1982.

Disaster loan assistance

SBA physical disaster loan approvals were down to the lowest level since 1976, \$198.5 million. Non-physical disaster loans (to help businesses cope with regulatory compliance, displacement due to public works projects and other government decisions) were eliminated in 1981 as part of the Reagan Administration's budget legislation.

Although natural disasters continue to occur, SBA disaster assistance, unfortunately has been placed out of the reach of many because of legislative changes enacted as part of the 1981 Omnibus Reconciliation Act and administrative rules changes aimed at lowering disaster loan outlays.

This Committee has recommended legislation to address this situation and to return some measure of compassion to the disaster loan program. Included in our bill, H.R. 3020, are provisions which would lower the interest rates to those without alternative resources to 4 percent and which would force the administration to raise its administrative limits on disaster home loans from \$55,000 to \$100,000 on uninsured real property losses plus up to \$20,000 on uninsured personal property losses. The \$55,000 limit was set in 1969 and, in many parts of the country, is totally unrealistic today to repair major or total damages. The administration has the discretionary authority both to lower interest rates and to lift the arbitrary ceiling on loans to homeowners, but has refused to do so.

MITCHELL CITES DROP IN MINORITY BUSINESS SHARE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT FUNDS

Congressman Parren J. Mitchell said that 1983 saw the second consecutive year of decline in the share of Federal procurement dollars awarded minority-owned businesses.

"The minority business share of only 3.1 percent (\$4.812 billion) of the Federal Government's \$156 billion total procurement pie during fiscal year 1983 is a glaring example of this Administration's attempt to turn the clock back on minority economic development."

During fiscal years 1981 and 1982 minority-owned firms received 3.4 and 3.2 percent, respectively, of the total Federal contract procurement dollar. The 1982-1983 period is the first time in the 15-year history of the minority business programs that there have been back-to-back years of decline.

Mitchell said that annual increases in Department of Defense's procurement activity—up from \$102.463 billion in fiscal year 1982 to \$121 billion in fiscal year 1983—provides a glaring contrast to the historically inadequate and steadily decreasing share of procurement contracts afforded minority-owned businesses.

"DOD contracts have increased by roughly 82 percent since Reagan took office and now constitute about 78 percent of all Federal purchases," Mitchell said. Conversely, the percentage of minority business procurement dollars has decreased from a pitance 3.4 percent in fiscal year 1981 to 3.1 percent in fiscal year 1983.

"These statistics represent an intolerable decline in the share of Federal contract procurement opportunities afforded a sector of our economy that, given the opportunity under Congressionally mandated laws, could play a lead role in job creation and in aiding in the Nation's economic recovery," Mitchell said.

"Efforts initiated during the first session of the 98th Congress to eliminate anticompetitive obstacles facing small and minority firms wishing to do business with the Government will continue when Congress reconvenes," Mitchell said.

THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL (H.R. 2133)

The purpose of H.R. 2133 is to clarify and expand presently existing programs and policies contained in the Small Business Act that are intended to increase competition by increasing the involvement of small business in the Federal procurement process.

Statistics compiled by your Committee provide compelling justification for further legislative intervention in this process.

The share of the Federal prime contract dollar awarded to small business is disproportionately low. According to data supplied at the request of your Committee, from the Federal Procurement Data Center, of the \$745 billion of Federal contracts awarded over the last four and one-half years, small business received only \$80.6 billion—or a mere 17 percent of the total. However, by Federal definition, over 98 percent of all business establishments are classified as small.

Statistics also indicate that this trend is worsening. The Department of Defense (accounting for approximately 80 percent of the Federal purchase dollar) reports that the percent of prime contracts awarded to small business has fallen from 20.8 percent in fiscal year 1979; to 20.4 percent in both fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981; to 19.7 percent in fiscal year 1982; and to 17.4 percent through the first eleven (11) months of fiscal year 1983.

Evidence further indicates that Federal procurements are highly concentrated in the hands of a few large business concerns. In fiscal year 1982, the top 25 DoD prime contractors accounted for nearly 46 percent of the entire purchase dollar; the top 5 prime contractors accounted for 19.6 percent of the budget, or nearly the same amount that was awarded to all small business concerns (19.7 percent).

This bill is intended to reverse these negative trends. The increased utilization of small business will promote competition, reduce acquisition cost and maintain the Nation's full productive capacity. It is for these purposes that H.R. 2133 was introduced and favorably considered by your Committee.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The bill, H.R. 2133, was introduced by full Committee Chairman, Parren J. Mitchell, and originally co-sponsored by Representative Joseph P. Addabbo. At the time of filing this report, the bill had a total of 42 co-sponsors.

The bill was solely referred to your Committee and, subsequently, referred to its Subcommittee on General Oversight and the Economy, chaired by Representative Berkley Bedell.

The Subcommittee conducted hearings on October 5 and 6, 1983 in Washington, D.C., and on October 12, 1983 in Jamestown, N.C.

After careful and extensive review of additional materials, data, and investigative reports made available to the Subcommittee, mark-up was conducted on October 27, 1983. The Subcommittee favorably reported H.R. 2133, with amendments, by a unanimous vote (11-0) of those Members present.

The full Committee met on November 3, 1983 and by a vote of 37-1 ordered the measure favorably reported, as amended by the

THE NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The certificate of competency program

Section 8(b)(7)(A) of the Small Business Act authorizes the Small Business Administration to certify the capability and competency of a small business to perform a specific government procurement.

A case is referred to SBA if the contracting officer intends to reject an offer submitted by the low bidder or apparent successful offeror because he/she questions the firm's ability to perform the contract. SBA then contacts the concerned company and offers them the opportunity to apply to SBA for a certificate of competency (COC). If the COC is granted, the contracting activity must award the contract to the firm.

On August 12, 1982, SBA issued a rule which makes the referral of a case discretionary with the contracting officer for those contracts having a value of under \$10,000 in amount. SBA stated that the reason for the regulation was that the COC program experienced "a dramatic growth in the last four or five years without corresponding increases in resources." Your Committee believes SBA's action violates the Small Business Act.

The Act is clear on its face that there should be no exception to the right of a small business to a COC referral, regardless of the dollar value of the contract. Section 8(b)(7)(A) of the Act states that "a government procurement officer . . . may not, for any reason specified . . . preclude any small business concern or group of such concerns from being awarded such contract without referring the matter for final disposition to SBA."

Moreover, the Comptroller General of the United States ruled in *Matter of Forestry Account* (B-19308, January 30, 1979), that COC referrals to SBA were mandatory regardless of the dollar amount of the contract. By letter dated November 23, 1973, the SBA Associate General Counsel, in fact, concurred with the *Forestry Account* decision by stating:

"We concur with your decision in the *Forestry Account* . . . we know of nothing either in the Small Business Act . . . or legislative history which suggest exempting Government small purchases of less than \$10,000 from the SBA or COC Program."

The *Forestry Account* decision was affirmed in *Matter of Z.A.N. Co.* (B-198324, August 1980). In that decision the Comptroller General recommended that the Department of Defense take corrective action to remove a provision contained in the Defense Acquisition Regulation exempting contracts of under \$10,000 from the COC program. The DOD subsequently removed the provision.

Your Committee further believes that SBA's argument that limited Program resources require an exception for contracts under \$10,000 is substantially without merit. In fiscal year 1981, only 52 or 5.4 percent of a total of 949 COC applications were for contracts of less than \$10,000. This averages to only about 5 cases a year per SBA region. Moreover, it must be noted that SBA has never indicated to your Committee that there is a need for additional staffing or resources for the COC program.

Contracts of under \$10,000 in amount are extremely important to small business concerns. For example, in fiscal year 1982, the DOD reports that nearly 18 percent of its total awards to small business were represented by contract actions of \$10,000 or less,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Further, the COC program has a history of proven success and cost effectiveness. Over the life of the program, 95 percent of firms granted a COC went on to successfully complete the contract. In each case, these firms were either the low bidder or apparent successful offeror. Were it not for the COC, the procurement officer would have either accepted a higher price or cancelled the solicitation in order to procure at a later time—an extremely expensive option.

There is a need to legislate, in the clearest possible terms, Congressional intent that access to the COC program not be limited because of the anticipated dollar value of the contract or the nature of the product or service to be procured. The program is successful, saves the government money, and provides great benefit to small business concerns.●

IN HONOR OF MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 29, 1984

● Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Mr. STOKES' special order commemorating Black History Month. Much honor is due to one of our most prominent black women and leaders of the 20th century, Mary McLeod Bethune.

Mary McLeod Bethune was a renowned educator and compassionate political activist. Her accomplishments established her as one of the America's most motivated leaders. Founder and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Ms. Bethune challenged the racial prejudice which pervaded the campuses of white colleges and championed the cause of higher education for black people.

Appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt as Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, Ms. Bethune helped make this country more responsive to the needs of its youth. By establishing and directing the National Council of Negro Women, this tireless, outstanding woman organized the skills and abilities of talented women to improve the quality of American life.

As we salute Black History Month, let us pay tribute to Mary McLeod Bethune for her unselfish and outstanding contributions toward a better America.●

ARMED FORCES RECRUITMENT OUTLOOK

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, fiscal year 1983 was a banner year for military manpower: recruitment and retention

March 5, 1984

results set new records. The Army, which just a few years ago had been able to attract only 50 percent high school graduates, recruited 88 percent high school graduates. The Air Force, always the leader in recruiting results, achieved 98 percent high school graduates for its non-prior-service accessions. Equally important, 88 percent of Army recruits were in the top three mental categories, compared to 50 percent in 1980. Quality, in fact, was pronounced to be higher than at any time during the draft era; test scores of new recruits exceeded those for the youth population as a whole. In sum, the All Volunteer Force appears to be an unqualified success—at least for the moment.

The outlook for the future is far less certain. Talk with new recruits and you will find that, although far more young people again consider military service an honorable profession, many new recruits did not pick the military as their first or even second choice. Instead, they lost their jobs, or the family business went bankrupt, or their money for college dried up because of hard economic times. As the economy improves over the next few years, both industry and higher education will actively compete with the military for the available pool of young high school graduates, particularly the high quality graduates that the military services will need in increasing numbers to operate the sophisticated weaponry of the future.

Of even greater concern are the demographics of the youth population. Children born during the post-World War II baby boom are now in their twenties and thirties. With the reduction in the birth rate since that time, fewer and fewer young people are available for military service. The pool of young men available for military service has shrunk and will continue to shrink throughout the remainder of the decade. According to the Congressional Budget Office, in 1989, if there is no increase in the current size of the military force, the services will need to recruit 1 out of 7 young men of military age in order to fill the enlisted ranks. Approximately 30 percent of the otherwise eligible population is disqualified for physical, mental, or moral reasons. When those men and the others skimmed off by the colleges are excluded, the services will need to recruit 1 out of every 3.5 qualified males simply to man the current force structure.

The Reagan administration, however, plans substantial force structure growth over the next few years; some Defense and service officials would like to see even further expansion. If the force structure grows in accordance with the current 5-year defense plan, in other words, an end strength increase of approximately 160,000 en-

listed personnel, the services would need to recruit 1 out of every 2.7 males not disqualified for physical, mental, or moral reasons and not in college. A further expansion of manpower levels to, for example, the prudent risk force that the Joint Chiefs of Staff would like to have at the outbreak of hostilities would require recruiting 1 of every 1.3 males neither disqualified nor in college.

NUMBER OF 18- AND 19-YEAR-OLD MALES REQUIRED FROM

	Those not disqualified—	
	For military service	For military services and not in college
Current requirement	1 out of 5	1 out of 3.5
Requirements in 1989 under current plan	1 out of 4	1 out of 2.7
Requirements in 1989 under JCS "low risk" plan	1 out of 2	1 out of 1.3

The verdict is still out on the ability of the services to attract men of sufficient caliber in the long run. It is very unlikely that the All-Volunteer Force could generate sufficient recruits in the last case. But even a draft would necessarily produce a force of a far less quality since it would have to cast its net so wide. There is an alternative: Expand the pool of young people available for military service by greater utilization of women.

An increase in the number of women in the military services would meet two objectives. First, reduced cost. Because high-quality women are less supply constrained than high-quality men, they represent, over some increment, a less costly resource. To date, the services have been able to fill those positions open to women with a minimum of expenditure. By contrast, the services' stated requirement for males is much greater, and the services maintain large recruiting and advertising programs to attract sufficient numbers of male high school graduates with average or above test scores. The second objective is reduced pressure on manpower resources. Because the demand for manpower in the future will increase considerably, expanding the pool of individuals eligible to join the service will reduce the pressure on recruiting and potentially provide more high-quality males for the combat arms.

The increased utilization of women was, in fact, an outgrowth of the establishment of the All-Volunteer Force in the early 1970's. In their efforts to attract sufficient recruits, military manpower planners found a relatively untapped source of quality recruits among the Nation's young women. Since 1972, the last year of the draft, the utilization of women by the military services has increased dramatically. Today, more than 200,000 female officers and enlistees account for about 10 percent of the Active Force compared to the 45,000 women

who made up 1.5 percent of the Active Force in 1972.

This rapid rate of growth has not been achieved without a substantial degree of turmoil for all involved. As stated by an Army witness during hearings last year, women were viewed as an inexpensive commodity to fill the enlisted ranks in the face of a shrinking pool of manpower. Insufficient thought was given to the logistics of integrating large numbers of women into the military service, particularly into the nontraditional fields that in the past had been an all-male bastion. Not surprisingly, attrition rates for enlisted women proved to be high, especially in the nontraditional fields.

There are three major objections to the use of more women: First, that they have greater attrition rates; second, that they have greater time lost for medical reasons; and third, that they lack adequate strength.

ATTRITION

One of the primary advantages of high school graduates is that they tend to complete their initial term of enlistment in far greater numbers than do high school dropouts. Unfortunately, in the case of women, the first-term attrition rates for both graduates and dropouts have been high—in fact, comparable to the attrition rates for male-non-high-school graduates. As a result, although nearly all female recruits are high school graduates, the overall value of this high quality asset is thrown into question by the high rate of attrition.

A major component of the higher female first-term attrition rate, additionally, is the number of enlisted women who leave the service due to pregnancy. Definitive data on the actual incidence of pregnancy have not been compiled. The services postulate, however, that nearly 10 percent of the female enlisted force is pregnant at any one time. This is a percentage no larger than that of their age group in the civilian sector, but has been a cause of great concern to commanders in the field.

There is some contrary evidence, however, if we look beyond the first term. It should be noted that Department of Defense data indicate that, while proportionally more men in a cohort stay through about 5 years of service, proportionally more women in a cohort remain beyond that point. One interpretation of these data is that the earlier higher attrition losses are made up at the first reenlistment point when women tend to reenlist at a higher rate than men.

TIME LOST

In addition to the impact of pregnancy on attrition, the services assert that enlisted women also have a higher rate of lost time than men due to medical reasons. Several years ago, Air Force data showed that the female

medical noneffectiveness rates were consistently 2 to 2½ times that of men. A 1978 Navy study found similar results.

When overall lost-time rates are compared, however, the findings cease to show women in such a damaging light. Except for the Air Force, the rates of indiscipline for enlisted men are generally more than twice the rates for enlisted women. The Navy found in its 1978 study that the number of days of unauthorized absence was 16 times higher for men than women and that the amount of time lost in 1 year was higher for men than women: 703 days lost per 100 men versus 422 days per 100 women. The Air Force study found that, when nonavailable hours per month for all reasons were computed, the rates for men and women were similar, though still slightly higher for females due to greater utilization of medical care.

STRENGTH

Some commanders also have expressed concern about the numbers of women in units near the front or assigned to jobs requiring a substantial degree of upper body strength, such as combat medics who are expected to carry the wounded off the battlefield on litters. In its study of women, the Army found that, even though less than 5 percent of Army women could qualify for very heavy jobs—lifting more than 100 pounds with frequent lifting of 50 pounds—42 percent of Army women were, in fact, being assigned to these jobs; 20 percent of Army men were unable to qualify for very heavy jobs.

In addition to the more readily identifiable problems like attrition, pregnancy, and upper body strength, a variety of more subjective misgivings about the role of women in the military was pervasive within the military services. As the number of women grew, the services expressed growing concern regarding the impact on mission capability: Could a force with so many women in combat-support jobs be ready to fight?

Notwithstanding the concerns enunciated by service officials, the Carter administration pushed for substantial increases in the number of women, setting female accession goals to be achieved by each service by the mid-1980's.

After the 1980 election, the services appeared eager to take advantage of the changed political climate and were reportedly vocal in expressions of their concern to the Reagan transition team.

THE ARMY

The Army seized the initiative early in 1981 with its so-called woman pause. As announced by the acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing,

the Army was renouncing its previously planned growth in female strength and would instead hold at current levels until the impact on military readiness could be more thoroughly assessed.

The end result was threefold: The closure of 23 additional military occupational specialties (MOS) to enlisted women based upon the probability of involvement in direct combat; the imposition of physical test standards for all enlisted MOS's; and a decision to hold the number of Army enlisted women at 65,000, rather than allowing their strength to grow to the 87,500 previously planned.

After a year and a half of uproar from without and turbulence from within, the Army modified its initial decision substantially, announcing the latest policy changes at last fall's meeting of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS). With the reopening of a net of 12 MOS's to women and a substantial modification of the previously announced physical testing standards for job assignments, a truce appears to have been achieved between the Army leadership and the multitude of critics that emerged after its 1981 retrenchment attempt. Current projections call for the Army to have 72,700 enlisted women by fiscal year 1987.

The Army has taken the major portion of the flak for recent efforts to restrict the utilization of women. Ironically, the Army is by no means the only, nor necessarily the worst, offender. While the Army has reduced the female enlisted strength goal set during the Carter administration by 14,800, the Air Force has reduced its goal by 26,600. The Air Force action has attracted little attention, however.

THE NAVY

What is the situation in the other services? Unlike the Army, whose female utilization policies are governed by regulation, the Navy and the Air Force are both subject to a statutory combat exclusion for women. In the Navy, women may not be assigned to duty on vessels or aircraft engaged in combat missions nor may they be assigned to other than temporary duty on vessels except hospital ships, transports, and vessels not expected to be assigned to combat missions. The inability to assign women to vessels like aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines significantly limits the number of women in the majority of Navy job categories. The availability of many Navy jobs is further restricted by the need to maintain an adequate sea-to-shore rotation base in order to provide shore billets for the men on sea duty.

Marine Corps utilization of women is severely restricted by the corps' heavy complement of combat jobs. Of the total enlisted positions in the Marine

Corps, 82 percent are closed to women because of their combat nature.

THE AIR FORCE

The Air Force is an entirely different story, however. As previously noted, the Air Force significantly reduced its female enlisted strength goals with little or no fanfare in the early years of the Reagan administration. Yet, the Air Force is the service with the greatest potential for utilization of women because very few Air Force jobs are subject to the combat exclusion. Air Force women, other than medical officers and chaplains, may not be assigned to duty on aircraft engaged in combat missions. For all practical purposes, the officers (pilots) do the fighting and the enlisted force provides the support and maintenance required. Only 7 percent of Air Force enlisted jobs are closed to women because of the combat exclusion. Women are eligible for 93 percent of all Air Force enlisted jobs, yet comprise only 11 percent of Air Force enlisted strength, and this figure is expected to grow very little by 1987. Some people have estimated that the Air Force could be composed of 76 percent women without hurting combat effectiveness.

An interesting comparison shows the proportion of women in each service filling enlisted job slots that are not closed to them due to the combat exclusion. Army women fill 22 percent and Navy women 23 percent of the available job slots. In the Marine Corps, with the smallest proportion of women but the largest combat exclusion, about 30 percent of the available job slots are filled by women. But in the Air Force, only 12 percent of the open jobs are occupied by women. With this statistical perspective, the service that at first blush appeared to have the best record of utilizing women suddenly turns out to have the worst record.

To determine the number of women that can be taken in each Air Force skill category (AFSC), the Air Force uses a calculation based on ratios, beginning with the 1-to-1 ratio of men to women in the general population. If 1 to 1 were the only ratio used, then under current methodology each Air Force skill category could take as many as 50 percent women. The formula is further modified, however, based on the propensity of women to serve in the military, aptitude tests, interest in a particular skill, physical capability, and the number of positions for that particular AFSC not affected by the combat exclusion. For example, based on indications from those taking the armed services vocational aptitude battery (ASVAB) that young men are 3 times more interested in military service than young women, the Air Force uses a 3-to-1 ratio to determine the propensity of women to serve. Taken in isolation, the use of this 3-to-

1 propensity factor means that no more than 25 percent of each Air Force skill category could be women. Under the current structure, when the ratios are multiplied together to determine the ceiling on women, it would be difficult to achieve more than 50 percent females in any category, even for those skills in which women dominate in the civilian sector and in which women score very high on tests.

One principal gain to be achieved by increasing the number of women in the Air Force is to relieve some of the pressure the Air Force brings to bear indirectly on Army recruiting. The premise is that, if the Air Force reduces its demand for high-quality male recruits by substituting women, the pool of high-quality males for the Army will be expanded.

Although the evidence supporting this premise is inconclusive, compensation programs targeted to the Army—for example, the currently successful Army college fund—could increase the likelihood that such a transfer would occur. On the other hand, whether the increase in Army enlistments would be the result of transfers from the pool thinking about the Air Force or the result of enlistment of individuals from the pool already thinking about the Army is an unresolved question.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the projected upturn in the economy with rising employment and the demographics of the youth population over the remainder of the decade, women constitute a relatively untapped resource that might help the all volunteer force should the supply of high quality males evaporate. Additionally, female recruits have traditionally been of high quality, in terms of test scores and high school degrees, and could prove a valuable resource in operating and maintaining an increasingly technological force.

Increasing the number of women in the traditionally male-dominated military is clearly going to cause problems. Some of these problems have been exposed during the last few years. More problems undoubtedly lie beneath the surface. However, these problems are not insolvable. Now is the time to work on them—not when the rest of the manpower system is under stress.

Although little effort has been given to quantifying the propensity of women to serve in the military, it is unlikely we are talking about huge numbers. Nonetheless, the enlightened use of more manpower, if properly managed, might spell the difference between the continuation of the All-Volunteer Force and a return to conscription by the end of the decade. As pointed out by retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, the dark recruiting years of 1979 and 1980 would have been even more dire had it

not been for the enlistment of increasing numbers of women. In economic terms, increased reliance on women lowers the requirements for men and thus eases the upward pressure on pay rates, which are heavily influenced by the marginal cost of male recruits.

As previously discussed, there are constraints limiting the number of women that can be used by the services: The statutory combat exclusion, the need to maintain a stateside rotation base for combat forces stationed overseas and for Navy personnel on sea duty, and the upper body strength requirements of certain jobs, for example. Even within these constraints, however, there appears to be sufficient latitude for substantially increased numbers of women.

Therefore, to prod the services to rethink their current female recruiting policies and expand their use of women, a number of actions are needed.

ACCESSION GOALS

From 1978 through 1980, when recruiting was bad, the Air Force took between 18 and 20 percent women each year. Female accessions, in fact, increased from 13.6 percent in fiscal year 1977 to 18.7 percent in fiscal year 1978, a 5-percentage-point jump in 1 year. Female enlisted accessions reached 20.2 percent in fiscal year 1979. However, as the recruiting climate for males has improved since then, the percentage of female accessions has declined to 14.7 percent in fiscal year 1983.

Surveys repeatedly have demonstrated that the Air Force is by far the most attractive service to new recruits. As a result, there is little question that the Air Force should easily be able to recruit women in the same or greater numbers than the Army. It is interesting to note that in fiscal year 1983 the Air Force recruited 8,900 females, 34 percent fewer than in fiscal year 1979, while the Army recruited 16,500. Had the Air Force recruited the same number of women as the Army, 27 percent of its accessions would have been female, rather than the 14.7 percent achieved.

The Air Force has programed little growth in female accessions over the next 5 years, with female accession rates planned between 13 and 15 percent. Were the Air Force to achieve the number of female accessions planned by the Army, however, its female accession rates would range from 24 to 30 percent between 1984 and 1987.

Congress should mandate female accession goals for the Air Force that are comparable to the Army accession rate; 25 percent female accessions by 1987 is a realistic and achievable goal. To reach this level, the Air Force should be directed to take a minimum of 19 percent female accessions in 1985, 22 percent in 1986, and 25 per-

cent in 1987. The Congress may at that time wish to direct further growth to 30 percent by 1988 or 1989, particularly if there has been a significant deterioration in the recruiting environment.

In order to insure the orderly implementation of the new accession requirements, the Air Force should consider adoption of the sort of free flow system proposed by General Holm whereby the Air Force put the best qualified individual in each skill category without artificial restraints. This would obviously take into account those skill categories with specific test score or physical standard requirements but would permit large percentages of women in those skills that have traditionally been attractive to women in the past, such as the administrative and medical support specialties. It is unlikely that Air Force readiness would be impaired if 90 percent of the best-qualified applicants for dental technician positions happened to be women, for example. That certain skills are 80 to 90 percent or more male appears to pose no problem for the Air Force. It is logical to ask why the reverse should not apply to those skills for which women are particularly well suited both by test scores and interest.

PROFENSITY OF WOMEN TO SERVE

One of the unknown variables is the propensity of women to serve in the military. Although the raw data exist in the Youth Attitudinal Tracking Service (YATS), little time has been devoted to analyzing the data. The Air Force 3:1 propensity-to-serve ratio is based on ASVAB test scores, the National Center for Educational Statistics' survey of high school seniors, and responses to Air Force national advertising programs. The accuracy of that formulation apparently has been neither challenged nor confirmed, however.

The Department of Defense should be directed to undertake and furnish Congress with a review and analysis of the most current data on the propensity of women to serve in the military. Such a study should assist the Department of Defense, the individual services, and the Congress in establishing realistic levels of increased utilization of women to offset the decline in the manpower pool during the remainder of the decade.

STATUTORY BASIS FOR DACOWITS

The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service (DACOWITS) is an advisory board to the Secretary of Defense on a variety of issues affecting military women. DACOWITS has generally been given a substantial degree of credit for bringing the Army around to a more reasonable position after the initial adverse decisions made in the wake of the 1981-82 Women in the Army study. It would

seem advantageous for DACOWITS to continue to have a highly visible role.

Increased visibility has been achieved to some extent for the reserve forces by the decision to provide a statutory basis for the Reserve Forces Policy Board. Congress should create a similar statutory basis for DACOWITS. By mandating a report by DACOWITS to Congress as well as the Secretary, Congress would not only increase its level of responsibility beyond the corridors of the Pentagon but would also give its activities more visibility in the decisionmaking process.

CONTINUED OVERSIGHT

Although specific legislative action to increase female accessions is being suggested for only one service at this time, the other services should not view this action as an indication that they are off the hook. The potential exists for greater utilization of women in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as well.

After a concerted effort toward retrenchment, the Army appears to be acting in good faith. There is, however, reason for concern that, once the recent furor becomes more distant history, further progress may be stalled or the Army may again backslide. Congress needs to monitor Army accession policies closely.

The Navy's current combat exclusion reflects a 1978 amendment to the law to permit the temporary assignment of women to ships not engaged in a combat mission. Prior to that time, women could be assigned only to hospital ships and transports. Navy civilian leaders who pushed the 1978 amendment envisioned far greater utilization of women as a result than has occurred to date, however. The Navy recently made a marginal degree of progress with its December 29, 1983, announcement that women officers, including those assigned to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and helicopter squadrons, would now be permitted to deploy for up to 180 days on temporary duty to Mobile Logistical Support Force ships in the Sixth and Seventh Fleets. Previously, female helicopter pilots and those with EOD detachments had to stay at their home bases when their units deployed to the Mediterranean or Western Pacific. Such expanded temporary duty opportunities were clearly envisioned by the architects of the 1978 amendment, but the Navy has been very slow in bringing this to pass. Substantial additional opportunity exists for further expansion of shipboard assignment for women which, if not forthcoming, may require future legislative direction.

Although the Marine Corps has the greatest difficulty in utilizing increased numbers of women because of the corps' heavy concentration of combat jobs, the Marine Corps should

not anticipate that it would be permitted to use its combat role as an excuse to reduce female participation.

The Congress should maintain continued oversight with respect to the practices of all four services and, when necessary, effect further legislative correction.

Because of the shrinking pool of young men eligible for military service and the anticipated continued improvement in employment opportunities, by the late 1980's, more women will be needed if the All-Volunteer Force is to be sustained. Now, while recruiting is good, is the time to plan for the less certain times ahead. In addition to its ongoing oversight with respect to current service policies on the utilization of women, the Congress should, therefore, direct each service secretary to evaluate the possibility of doubling the proportion of women in uniform over the next 5 years. The service secretaries should be further directed to report to the Congress on the impact of this increased female utilization on each service's ability to fulfill recruiting requirements, to meet quality standards, to effect overseas deployments, to insure an adequate sea-to-shore rotation base, and to man the combat arms. ●

CHARLES TETRO

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, there is an individual in my home State of Maine who has led the drive to train unskilled individuals and put their talents to good use in private industry. This man is Charles Tetro, the president of the Training & Development Corp.—a highly innovative, and far-reaching job training program in Bangor, Maine.

Chuck Tetro is a strong leader in the quest to train the unskilled, and put these people back into the work force by working closely with business leaders in implementing successful job training programs. America could use more men like Chuck Tetro. Men who know that working with private industry will help stimulate economic growth and provide those who wish to work with an opportunity to do so. Chuck's achievements are exemplary, and I would like to share with my colleagues the following article reprinted from the Bangor Daily News of February 21, 1984.

CHARLES TETRO

(By Tom Shields)

The man, looking somewhat conservative in his button-down, light blue shirt, puts his elbows on the conference table and leans into an explanation of why the country must train disadvantaged people for jobs.

The country doesn't have a choice, the man says. The economy is going to demand that these people, many of whom are high school dropouts, be trained to fill new jobs.

"The times are changing, and changing rapidly," he says.

He is Charles G. Tetro, and he is a leader in job training in Maine. The fact that few know his name is fine with him. He likes a low public profile.

Tetro, who is 36, is president of TDC—the Training and Development Corp. His field is providing people with skills, especially young people with a strike or two against them. But he's not just another person making a good living in that huge industry.

One difference is that he works well with the movers and the shakers, the community business and financial leaders who know how to make wheels turn.

In fact, he has become a mover and shaker himself.

"He's one of the most dynamic persons I've ever met in my life," said Douglas H. Brown, owner of the Doug's Shop 'n Save supermarket chain and chairman of the TDC Board of Directors.

"TDC is actually responsible for (Bangor's) downtown urban development," said Brown, explaining that TDC established and then spun off the Bangor Center Development Corp. Now, Merle Goff, a former city manager of Bangor and TDC employee, assists the development group. "I really think we just woke Bangor up," Brown said.

"He's a very important member of the community who is not that well known," said Dr. Arthur Johnson, director of the Balanced Growth Project of the University of Maine at Orono and a TDC board member.

Tetro is "a fabulous person, very talented . . . very bright . . . willing to listen," Johnson said.

"He has a talent for picking good people to work for him," said Malcolm Jones, president of Bangor Savings Bank and a TDC board member. The TDC job-training program is being used as a model in other parts of the country, he said.

The TDC board not only reads like a Who's Who of local business and financial leaders, but also has brought together people of differing viewpoints. For example, the board includes Charles J. O'Leary, president of the Maine AFL/CIO; John R. Hanson, director of the Bureau of Labor Education at UMO; Philip S. Annis, Piscataquis County commissioner, and John E. Jordan Jr., Hancock County commissioner.

O'Leary and Hanson also have been impressed with Tetro's abilities.

Tetro once attracted the top leaders of nine out of 14 of the country's major foundations to Bangor for a conference, O'Leary says.

"We're talking Ford, Mott, Carnegie . . . Not many people can sell that well," he says.

"He's very innovative," says Hanson. "He's willing to try some things that others are reluctant to."

Moreover, TDC is not your typical mom-and-pop job-training program. It has about 200 employees, many of them highly educated and trained, and an annual budget of about \$6.5 million.

Although it is a private, non-profit corporation, it relies on federal funds—taxpayers' dollars—for its existence. Most of the money comes in grants and contracts with the federal departments of labor and education.

In all, TDC has brought about \$17 million in these federal grants and contracts into the Bangor area.

TDC, located in Bangor, includes the Penobscot Consortium, the Penobscot Job Corps Center, the New England Institute for Human Resource Planning and Management, and the Community Employment and Training Program.

One thing Tetro makes clear: He's not running for any political office, despite occasional rumors to the contrary.

Tetro is a survivor of the old anti-poverty program days of the 1960s and early 1970s. He was a former community action director, one of that breed who went on to learn more efficient ways to change things than by using confrontation tactics. Instead, he developed the ability to get things done by involving the decision makers, the leaders of business, banking, labor and government.

Tetro, the son of a wealthy inventor, grew up in Bristol, Conn.

He remembers being influenced by the speeches of President Kennedy, words and ideas "that profoundly influenced a whole lot of people," he said.

After graduating from Bates College in 1969, he taught for two years in Lewiston. Then, when he was 23, he took the job as community action director in Laconia, N.H.

Tetro is passionate about sailing but his 32-foot Olympic racing sloop, the Quail, has been high and dry in the yard of his home since he came to Maine eight years ago. Each year he has vowed that the following year the Quail will sail. But it doesn't.

There are other strong interests in his life. For one, he and his wife, Teeler, the daughter of a Harpswell lobsterman, are the parents of 20-month-old Nathaniel. Nathaniel is a family name from both sides of the family.

And they are restoring an old sea captain's home that dates back to about 1820. It is a "massive undertaking, much more extensive than either of us ever dreamed," he says.

But Tetro isn't in charge of the restoration project. His wife is, "I'm the hired help," he says. ●

H.R. 1092 MERITS CONSIDERATION IN BOTH HOUSES

HON. BILL NELSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. NELSON of Florida. I applaud the efforts of the Senate Government Affairs Subcommittee on Investigations for their release of a report: Federal Computer Systems: An Analysis of Congressional Initiatives and Executive Branch responsibilities.

I appreciate the reference to my legislation, H.R. 1092 (98th Congress) and H.R. 3970 (97th Congress) and would like to point out that while the text of H.R. 3970 has been appended to the report, the current version of the legislation is H.R. 1092. H.R. 1092 is a revision of the original language, including technical changes and an expansion of the definition of computer. It is now pending before Chairman DON

EDWARDS' Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights in Judiciary.

It is a well-developed measure that deserves careful consideration. We have 118 cosponsors on the House side, a companion bill in the Senate—S. 1733—and the generous support of many trade associations in the industry. ●

OIL COMPANY INVENTORY POLICIES COST HEATING OIL CONSUMERS MILLIONS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman St GERMAIN and I recently introduced a bill, H.R. 4904, to establish an independent oil trading corporation. The purpose of the corporation is to prevent the oil companies from creating artificial shortages and thus jacking up consumer prices. It does this by creating a private corporation, like FNMA, which would buy in times of surplus and hold product in regional reserves to sell in times of threatened shortages.

The failure of oil companies to maintain sufficient inventories has been the chief cause of previous oil "shortages." Coincidentally, after the proposal to establish an oil trading corporation was put forward last year, we experienced a situation in heating oil supplies which is a clear example of the problem the bill is designed to correct. Oil companies went into the winter with heating oil inventories at their lowest level in more than 10 years. When a cold winter set in, companies were caught short and prices rose by as much as 25 cents per gallon.

An excellent article in the February 13, 1984, issue of Business Week describes in detail how ill-advised oil company inventory policies resulted in this dramatic price rise, which has brought hardship to thousands of Americans this winter.

[From Business Week, Feb. 13, 1984]

HEATING OIL SUPPLIES MAY NEVER BE "NORMAL" AGAIN

Three severe cold snaps so far this winter have left the Northeast and Midwest short of No. 2 fuel oil—rekindling memories of darkened factories and cold homes. Expecting another warm season, the major refiners grossly miscalculated fuel oil demand, leaving many local distributors scraping the bottoms of their tanks and wondering where their next supplies will come from. "We're living from day to day," says Daniel P. Henson, vice-president of GNM Oil Co., a Baltimore-area distributor that is being forced to ration supplies to its customers. "We never know when—or if—we'll be able to find any oil."

Hoping to avoid a replay of 1983, when slack demand bloated inventories with expensive oil just before an OPEC price cut, refiners started the winter with heating oil inventories at their lowest level in more than 10 years. But by Jan. 1, the bare-bones inventory approach had backfired.

Refiners who were paralyzed by the freeze that shut down critical Gulf Coast plants in December could not raise production quickly enough to meet the season's third chill. And their inventories were mostly located on the Gulf Coast—two weeks away from the Northeast, where they were needed. "Refiners thought that all they had to do was crank up their refineries if they needed more oil," says Houston energy consultant William R. Edwards. "The severe weather caught them flat-footed. There would have been shortages even without the cold snap."

The threat of spot shortages spreading across the country produced near-panic on the heating oil markets. At New York harbor, one of two major U.S. delivery points, spot or noncontract prices for fuel oil soared by about 7¢ in two days, closing at about \$1.05 per gal. on Jan. 27. Major oil companies, forced to dip into this high-flying cash market, were raising their prices as much as three times a day—something that did not happen even during the 1979 Iranian crisis. "When you see Exxon out there buying," says one New Haven distributor, "that's when you get scared."

SPRING GLUT?

Fear of shortages also sent prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) spiraling, as traders committed to deliver oil they do not yet own scrambled to cover their short positions. For several days there was concern that the five-year-old "paper" heating oil futures market might be wracked by defaults. "The market has been tested before," says a trader, "but this time it was a real shortage." Warming weather and the sight of the first of some 10 cargoes of fuel in New York harbor on Jan. 28 eased the threat of a squeeze on the NYMEX. Futures prices began reversing, closing near \$1.01 on Jan. 30.

Oil company executives blame the problem on local distributors, who also have maintained rock-bottom inventories. "Their attitude was, 'Why put anything in the tank when it may not be sold?'" says one major company planner. "With our customers not buying, it gave us the wrong signals." Adds Charles F. Story, manager for pricing at Chevron USA Inc.: "Until a couple of years ago the terminal operators would fill up their tanks. Now they're filling them to 25 percent-to-40 percent capacity. It's put tremendous strain on the system when we have a tight market."

To alleviate the shortage, refiners have jacked up their output 18 percent since early January. But even that may not bring supplies back in balance by mid-February. Inventories have fallen by more than 1 million bbl. per day since mid-January, according to the American Petroleum Institute. And high interest rates, continued threats of OPEC price cuts, and little or no long-term growth in fuel oil demand make it unlikely that inventories will ever return to "normal" levels. Supply anxieties may become the new seasonal norm. ●

CONGRESS MUST REVIEW CONRAIL SALE

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday the House will consider H.R. 3648, the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1983. Among the rail issues dealt with in this bill is an important provision which insures congressional oversight over administration attempts to sell Conrail by requiring that the Congress pass legislation implementing any sale of Conrail.

This provision should be without controversy, since all involved in the sale of Conrail, including the Department of Transportation, have agreed that legislation would be necessary in any event. But the administration has apparently embarked on an effort to sell Conrail without the approval of the Congress.

The taxpayers have put over \$7.5 billion into an effort to provide rail service to the Northeast and Midwest. That investment is finally beginning to pay off, with profits of over \$300 million for Conrail last year. It would be senseless to turn that investment over to a private company without adequate compensation in the rush to return Conrail to the private sector.

Incredibly, just when this investment is paying off, the Department of Transportation is trying to give the railroad back to those who caused the problem in the first place. The Department is discussing selling Conrail to substantial former owners of the Penn Central. What is even more shocking is that the price proposed by the former Penn Central owners is only \$400 million.

That is 1 year's profits for Conrail, after we paid the Penn Central over \$2 billion for the assets a short time ago, not counting the more than \$3 billion we invested to fix up the plant.

Many doubt that an arm of the Federal Government could be so blind to such a bad deal. Unfortunately, countless news reports show the reason for the administration's blindness: They are determined to sell Conrail before the election regardless of the consequences.

We are facing the loss of rail service in the Northeast and Midwest and the loss of over 30,000 jobs, if the Department succeeds. That is why we need a careful review by the Congress of any proposal to sell Conrail.

The administration will support an amendment which would strip Congress of the ability to oversee the sale of Conrail. The administration wants to be able to sell Conrail without any approval by the Congress. This amendment would allow 60 days for

the Congress to pass and the President to sign a joint resolution of disapproval.

To suggest that a joint resolution of disapproval rejecting an attempt by the administration to sell Conrail would be signed by the President strains credulity. In addition, the joint resolution approach fails to take account of the need for changes in the law which will be required before a purchaser would agree to buy Conrail.

Legislation is and should be necessary to turn over valuable Federal assets to the private sector. Congressional review of any sale of Conrail is essential to protect the Federal investment of over \$7.5 billion.●

ROLLING BACK THE ARMS RACE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, never in the history of talks on the control of nuclear arms has so much official activity been accompanied with so little substantive achievement. Relations between the superpowers are at their lowest ebb since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 while highly excessive military expenditures are choking the world economy.

We are today in dire need of innovative thinking and proposals on the subject of disarmament. Marcus Raskin, a senior fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies, has recently advanced one such proposal which was published on the op-ed pages of the New York Times. Mr. Raskin puts forth a compelling analysis and proposal which I would now like to enter into the Record.

The article follows:

TIME FOR AN ARMS ROLLBACK
(By Marcus Raskin)

WASHINGTON.—The tragedies in Lebanon and Grenada, the downing of the South Korean airliner, moves that Moscow will make to counter the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, and in general stronger nations' interventions in weaker ones serve notice that this is a time of international anarchy and that virtually any events could ignite nuclear war. Is there a way out?

Yes, a rollback policy. Such a policy recognizes that a comprehensive disarmament and security program is crucial for legal, economic, social, political and psychological reasons. Proponents of it would seek superpower negotiations on general and complete disarmament.

Instead, with President Reagan's assent, several members of Congress, notably Senator William Cohen and Representative Les Aspin, have put forward the "build-down," a limited arms control proposal that seeks to modernize strategic forces while fostering rules that would reduce the superpowers' overall destructive capacity and replace our multiple-warhead missiles with the Midgetman single-warhead missile. This proposal does nothing to end the arms race; it fuels

the fire along a different route. For a generation, the consensus-makers have tried to square the circle of arming and disarming as a simultaneous strategy without success.

The build-down proposal, which began as an attempt to "cash in" two old missiles for one new one while retaining the right of "Modernization" of single missiles, ended as a proposal for "variable" ratios. As Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists has said, working out build-down ground rules would require its own long negotiation, during which the numbers of weapons on both sides would increase. The Administration has made clear that it wants a 5,000-missile warhead floor so that any negotiation would preclude dipping below this number. This explosiveness madness excludes the thermonuclear capabilities on our planes, our tactical nuclear capability and such weapons as the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. Thus, negotiations are likely to fail, and the Midgetman doubtless will be built alongside multiple-warhead missiles, and our destructive capacity will exceed anything now existing.

With hardened missile sites, new guidance systems and large numbers of missiles as well as increasingly effective strategic and tactical planes—and the development of space weapons that add to fears of a counterforce capability—no strategic planner can afford to be impressed with the build-down.

The proposed nuclear freeze is only a partial answer to our security problems. As the freeze is now framed in Congressional resolutions, the assumption is that we will continue the arms race until a freeze can be negotiated and verified, even though our military posture and the exotic weapons we keep developing detract from our security and national interest. Ironically, negotiations are now used to inhibit us from making correct independent choices to reverse the arms race. We cannot afford to wait for the freeze to happen.

What is a prudent alternative? The rollback, which could be implemented independently, bilaterally and multilaterally, depending on the character of the weapon system under analysis. Rollback is not an arms control policy. It begins with the realization that we must not pursue the turning in of older arms systems for newer ones, since this policy neither creates stability nor ends the arms race. It starts from the conclusion of Jerome Wiesner, president emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that if Moscow built more weapons and missiles for a decade and Washington did nothing, we could still mount a pulverizing retaliatory attack. Even if the present nuclear arsenal were cut by half, the danger to our national security would not be appreciably different.

The arms race begins in weapons laboratories, so rollback proponents favor closing down research-and-development programs. For example, military laser and military space research must end because it adds to our illusions and security problems. We must press ahead and sign a comprehensive test ban pact, for it could slow the development and production of new types of nuclear weapons for use in "small wars." A rollback security program contemplates an independent moratorium on the production of such first-strike weapons as the MX, cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

An international conference should be held to find diplomatic, social and economic means of breaking apart the nexus of arms, big power intervention and political conflict. The great powers must curb war and the

hubris of those who intervene in nations they know nothing about and disputes that are not amenable to military settlement.●

NOTABLE BLACK FLORIDIANS

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Black History Month, I would like to commend some residents of the 12th Congressional District of Florida, who by their actions are a source of pride and inspiration to their race, their communities, and their fellow men.

Space will not allow me to list all of those who should be recognized for their contributions, but some of those black Americans from our area of Florida who have broken new ground and continue to excel in their field of endeavor are:

Hon. Bobbie Brooks, Mayor, City of Riviera Beach.

Hon. James Christie, Board of City Commissioners, Stuart.

Hon. Havert Fenn, Board of County Commissioners, St. Lucie County.

Hon. Robert Hall, Formerly Mayor, City of Stuart, and Board of City Commissioners.

Hon. Julius Lee, Board of City Commissioners, Fort Pierce, and Assistant Superintendent of Schools, St. Lucie County.

Mrs. Maude Lee, Community Action League, Palm Beach County.

Mr. Percy Lee, Executive Director, Palm Beach County Urban League.

Hon. Eva Mack, Mayor, City of West Palm Beach.

Dr. David Anderson, Dean of Students, Indian River Community College.

Mr. Wesley Brazell, Director, Jack and Ruth Eckerd Foundation's Youth Development Center, Okeechobee.

Mr. Cephas Gipson, Guidance Counsellor, J.D. Parker Elementary School, Stuart.

Mr. Vince Goodman, Teacher, Suncoast High School, Riviera Beach.

Dr. Effie Greer, Principal, Glades Central High School.

Hon. Daniel Hendricks, Professor, Palm Beach County Junior College, and Former Member, Palm Beach County School Board.

Hon. Joyce Hobson, Martin County School Board.

Mr. Felix Williams, Martin County Coordinator of Special Education (retired), and community leader, Stuart.

Rev. J. B. Adams, Baptist Minister, Belle Glade.

Mr. Anthony Carter, Professional Football Player, Riviera Beach.

Mr. Malcolm Cunningham, Attorney, West Palm Beach.

Mr. Boylize Herring, Chairman, Martin County Personnel Advisory Committee.

Mr. Hal McRae, Professional Baseball Player, Avon Park.

Mr. Hendry Miller, Businessman, Belle Glade.

Mr. Calvin Peete, Professional Golfer, South Bay.

Ms. Barbara Townsend, Assignments Editor, Channel 34, Fort Pierce.

Mr. Elmore Williams, in recognition for his work with disadvantaged youth, Belle Glade.●

THE LATEST VIOLATION ON PAKISTANI TERRITORY

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, once again we are reminded of the Soviets disregard for human life and dignity. On January 27, 1984, these barbarians bombed the Pakistani village of Angur Adda, killing over 40 civilians and injuring many others. Pakistan, a poor country already stretched to the limit, has humanely opened its borders to the flood of refugees—nearly 3 million—from Afghanistan. Is this what they get for their caring gesture of good will? Is it not enough for the Soviets to slay and murder innocent men, women, and children in Afghanistan? Instead, they carry the war over to Pakistan—a country next in line on their savage march toward the gulf.

We need to quit beating around the bush. The United States must pledge all out support for the efforts of the Pakistan Government to help the refugees. And, the heroic Afghan freedom fighters need much more help from us if they are to continue their valiant struggle against the Soviet Union. We must not let the Soviet strategy of "in time the world will forget that we are invaders and accept our presence here" become the case in Afghanistan.

Lest we forget, the following statement is a reminder of Soviet brutality.

THE LATEST VIOLATION ON PAKISTANI TERRITORY

Two MIG aircraft bombed and rocketed a village in South Waziristan Agency on January 27, killing 42 civilians and injuring 60 others, according to an official statement issued in Islamabad on January 28.

The dead included five Afghan refugees. The statement said that on January 27, 1984, between 1130 and 1200 hours, two Afghan MIG aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace near the village of Angur Adda, located about 500-700 yards from the international border inside the Pakistani territory in the South Waziristan Agency.

The violating aircraft dropped one bomb and fired approximately 100 rockets.

Injured persons were evacuated to hospitals in Wana and Dera Ismail Khan.

An Associated Press of Pakistan correspondent who visited the area on January 30 along with a number of other newsmen said that rocketing destroyed 200 shops, 1 mosque, and 1 school at a distance of about 700 yards from the Pakistan-Afghan border.

The attack took place on a Friday, when the town was filled with people who had come from Berilal Valley to offer prayers and do their shopping.

A Foreign office spokesman said in Islamabad on January 31 that 411 such violations had taken place since the foreign intervention in Afghanistan in which 55 people had

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

been killed and 104 injured. He said the latest violation on January 27 was the most serious in which 42 persons were killed and 60 injured.

He said a number of houses were destroyed and a mosque was desecrated on January 27 in the attack.

The spokesman said the Pakistan Government had shown the utmost restraint over these violations in order to avoid hindrances to the peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem through the intermediary of the U.N. Secretary General. However, Pakistan was determined to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. There should be no doubt about this.●

FRANK ENEA LUCIDO

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, recently the family of Frank Enea Lucido, who turned 83 last year, held a party in his honor. I would like to take this opportunity to tell my colleagues about the life of this great man, whom I am proud to call my friend.

Frank Lucido has been a well-known figure in Monterey, Calif.—my hometown—for nearly four decades. Born in 1900 in Pittsburg, Calif., Frank moved to Monterey when he was 44, and his business, political, and social activities have made him a favorite of Monterey residents since that time.

Frank established himself in business well before he came to Monterey. In 1918, he became the youngest movie exhibitor in California when he became manager of the Palace Theater in Pittsburg. In 1925, he and his uncles built the California Theater there, and in 1935, they built the Enea Theater.

In 1944, Frank came to Monterey, where he and the Enea family built the Enea Cannery. During the years after World War II, he bought the Harry Greene estate, which he had admired since he visited Monterey as a boy. In 1970, he sold the estate, where he had lived for many years.

Frank has always been very active in civic clubs and Italian Catholic organizations. IN 1976, Frank became politically active, organizing the 60's Club in Monterey against high taxation in Monterey, and he has continued his interest in reducing the level of taxes.

Frank has had a lifetime interest in the arts, not only as a businessman but also as an artist himself; 6 years ago, he produced an opera that he had written called "La Chiave," which is Italian for "The Key." It ran locally in Monterey and was a great success. Frank has begun the first draft of his opera back in 1956. It is based on the stories that his grandfather told him about the smuggling of tobacco from North Africa to Sicily in the 1860's.

In addition, Frank has, for many years, been the maestro of the annual Santa Rosalia Festival in Monterey, and long ago he composed a song for the festival.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to sum up 83 years of a man's life in a statement of this kind. A witness to the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, a friend of John Steinbeck, an acquaintance of Cecil B. DeMille, a washing machine salesman, a writer, a producer, a theater owner, an active citizen, and a friend to all those who have known him, Frank Lucido certainly deserves the many tributes he has received. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Frank the best for many years to come.●

RECOGNITION FOR THE CERRITOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 422, of which I am a cosponsor, designates this week as "Women's History Week." The provisions of House Joint Resolution 422 note the historical contributions women of every race, class, and ethnic background have made to the growth and strength of the United States.

Recently, the Center for Today's Women of the Cerritos Community College District in Norwalk, Calif., announced it will recognize the week of March 5 to 9 as "Women's Achievement Week." The Center for Today's Women, headed by Vera Eckles, is a support and counseling office for the thousands of women that attend Cerritos Community College.

In celebration of this week, leaders of women's groups and organizations of the eight cities that constitute the community college district are selecting women who have been successful in their respective communities. The women being honored at a luncheon on March 8 are: Alice Allen, June Bates, Ellen Carver, Barbara Cooper, Carol Crawford, Barbara Dickson, Louise Hastings, Dawn Henry, Dr. Lillian Lindegren, Jeanette Moore, Mary Lou Nunez, Marguerite Phares, Velma Ploessel, Celia Spitzer, Mary Tunison, Margaret Vineyard, Jan Warner, Josephine Wiser, and Diane Xitco. Mr. Speaker, this effort is a positive step in identifying those women living in the Cerritos Community College District who deserve recognition by their peers. I am confident this event is sure to grow in size and participation in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues of the House of Representatives to con-

gratulate the women who will be honored at the luncheon on March 8. I also would like to ask my colleagues to extend best wishes to Ms. Eckles and the trustees of the Cerritos Community College District for a successful event.●

GOVERNORS, MAYORS, AND CONSUMERS SUPPORT STAGGERS ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1984

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, last week a number of organizations again expressed their concern over the manner in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is implementing provisions of the Staggers Rail Act of 1980.

These organizations—the National Governors' Association, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, Consumer Federation of America, and the Consumer Energy Council of America—all called for legislation to amend the 1980 act to provide captive coal shippers the protections Congress originally intended.

As the sponsor of that legislation, H.R. 2584, I commend these organizations for recognizing the brutal impact the ICC decisions will have on consumers of electricity.

Following is the joint release of the organizations:

GOVERNORS, MAYORS, AND CONSUMERS URGE SWIFT ACTION TO CURB ICC/RAILROAD ABUSES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has exposed the nation's electric utility consumers to excessive and burdensome rate increases, a group of six leading public interest organizations charged today in calling for legislation to amend the Staggers Rail Act of 1980. According to the group, swift action is needed to provide shippers of coal and other bulk commodities greater protection from the abuse of the railroads' monopoly power.

The National Governors' Association (NGA) and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), both of whom passed resolutions calling for legislation at their winter meetings this week, were joined in this call to action by the United States Conference of Mayors (USCM), the National League of Cities (NLC), the Consumer Energy Council of America (CECA), and the Consumer Federation of America (CFA), four groups already on record with similar resolutions.

"The broad spectrum of groups here today underlines the deep public concern and discontent with the direction and nature of coal ratemaking at the ICC," said Robert Isaac, Mayor of Colorado Springs, on behalf of the USCM and NLC. "The Staggers Rail Act of 1980 gave the ICC flexibility in assisting the railroads to viability, and we are all generally supportive of that effort. But it also established a firm

desire to protect consumers who are captives of the railroads. We all feel strongly that the ICC has not given equitable consideration to all parties and has failed to implement properly the Act to balance the needs of shippers, carriers, and the public."

"The ICC has simply abandoned all reason in setting maximum coal rates," Commissioner Wesley Long, a member of the District of Columbia Public Service Commission, said on behalf of NARUC. "In comments filed at the ICC we have shown that its approach to ratemaking is a smoke-screen that is meaningless and useless in protecting consumers from undue concentration of market power. It is an abdication of all regulatory responsibility and a blank check for the railroads to act virtually without regulatory restraint of any kind."

"The abuse of the railroads' monopoly power is immediately turned into price increases for consumers," said Dr. Mark Cooper, on behalf of CECA and CFA. "Between \$30 and \$75 billion are at stake. Unfortunately, because this issue has been fought in the bowels of the ICC and the impact will be disguised as automatic fuel price adjustments in consumer utility bills, it has not received the same attention as some other big consumer issues. But make no mistake about it, it is just as big a consumer item as natural gas pricing and telephone deregulation."

"The Mayors are on record with the most detailed outline of what must be done," Mayor Isaac added, "including immediate reconsideration of ICC approaches to defining who is captive and in need of protection, how much revenue the railroads require to be adequate, and how costs should be accounted. No one is calling for massive reregulation of the railroads, but we are all in substantial agreement that legislation is necessary in this case to correct the flaws in the ICC's approach which fails completely to protect the public interest."

"The nation's electric utilities could never be regulated by the so-called constrained market approach," Commissioner Long added, "because it is tantamount to allowing the railroads to charge whatever the market would bear. It is especially difficult for us to conceive of a State regulatory commission permitting an electric utility to earn substantially excessive returns over a period of years without taking action on its own motion to investigate the utility's rates. Incredibly, that is what the ICC plans to do."

"Coal is this nation's most plentiful energy resource," Cooper noted, "and the Staggers Act explicitly recognized the need to balance railroad economics with national energy security goals. The current state of the world oil system only reinforces the need to expand our reliance on non-oil sources of energy. According to the Energy Information Administration, the coal rate increases that could easily occur under the ICC approach to ratemaking could reduce American production by 100 million short tons per year by 1990. That's the equivalent of 1 million barrels of oil per day and shows clearly that the ICC has violated the energy provisions of the Act."

The groups pledged to work together to educate Congress, to keep the pressure on the ICC, and ultimately to pass the necessary legislation.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a

system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 6, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 7

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, all of the Department of Labor, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

SD-116

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, Congressional Budget Office, and Office of Technology Assessment.

S-128, Capitol

Select on Intelligence

Budget Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the intelligence community.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and the National Agricultural Library.

SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 2181 and S. 2134, bills to authorize and define the scope of powers for depository institutions and their holding companies and

to revise certain Federal bank regulations. SD-538

Judiciary
Criminal Law Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 555, to ban the manufacture and sale of ammunition that pierces body armor. SD-226

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Veterans' Administration. SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the District of Columbia Parole Board. SD-628

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Railway Association, and Conrail. SD-138

Armed Services
To hold hearings on the use of polygraphs for counterintelligence purposes in the Department of Defense. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, on pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for and to extend certain programs of the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), and other pending calendar business. SD-406

Judiciary
Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1156, to divide the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and create a Twelfth Circuit, comprising Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. SD-106

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for health programs administered by the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-430

Small Business
To hold hearings on S. 1920, to establish a Small Business Computer Crime and Security Task Force. SR-428A

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1871, to permit the leasing of restricted Indian lands for a maximum term of 99 years, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and S. 1967, to reimburse the Gross Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Indian Community for irrigation construction expenditures. SR-385

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold a closed briefing on the current situation between Iran and Iraq, the proposed sale to Jordan of the Stinger missile systems, and other Middle Eastern matters. SD-414

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of State, focusing on international narcotics control, migration, and refugee assistance, and antiterrorism programs. S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs. SD-192

Armed Services
Tactical Warfare Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Marine Corps tactical programs. SR-222

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on regional security assistance. SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Board for International Broadcasting, Securities and Exchange Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission. S-146, Capitol

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-138

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Departmental Management, all of the Department of Labor, and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SR-253

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Government Printing Office, General Accounting Office, Library of Congress, and the Congressional Research Service. S-128, Capitol

Budget
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1985 budget. SD-608

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed supplemental funds for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of Defense, and for assistance to Grenada. SD-192

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs administered by the Agency for International Development. S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Selective Service System, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. SD-124

Armed Services
To hold an open/closed hearing on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the President's Strategic Defense Initiative. SD-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Conservation and Supply Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 3169, to facilitate commerce by the domestic renewable energy industry and related service industries. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to extend the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 95-190), and to further protect ground water supplies. SD-406

Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on regional security assistance. SD-419

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1746, to require Government agencies to procure goods and services from private sources, except under specified conditions. SD-342

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2177, to provide a formula for the distribution and use of

judgment funds awarded to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and S. 2061, to declare specified lands held by the Seneca Nation of Indians be part of the Allegany Reservation in New York.

SD-562

11:00 a.m.

**Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1227, to improve the single-employer pension plan termination insurance program created in 1974 by title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

S-205, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

**Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs administered by the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

Armed Services

Preparedness Subcommittee

To hold open/closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on military readiness.

SR-222

3:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and to review rail safety activities.

SR-253

Judiciary

Security and Terrorism Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

SD-226

Small Business

To hold hearings on S. 2084, to prohibit the Small Business Administration from denying financial assistance to a small business solely because its primary operation concerns the communication of ideas.

SR-428A

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment statistics for February.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review capital financing under the medicare program's existing provision for reasonable cost reimbursement.

SD-215

10:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense,

focusing and active duty and civilian manpower.

SR-232A

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Commerce, and the International Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1985 for fossil programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force tactical programs.

SR-222

2:30 p.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. International Trade Commission, U.S. Customs Service, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

SD-215

MARCH 13

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of Education, Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, Office of Civil Rights, and Office of Inspector General, all of the Department of Education.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 2181 and S. 2134, bills to authorize and define the scope of powers for depository institutions and their holding companies and to revise certain Federal bank regulations.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73), focusing on title V, community services employment provisions.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on research and engineering programs.

SD-124

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Panama Canal Commission, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), and other pending calendar business.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2300, to authorize civilian procuring agencies to enter into multiyear contracts when such contracts are determined to be in the Government's best interest.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for multilateral development banks.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-124

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings to receive testimony on the joint surveillance and target acquisition radar system (JSTARS), and on the joint tactical missile system (JTACMS).

SR-222

MARCH 14

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including elementary and secondary education, education block grants, and impact aid.

SD-116

Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Architect of the Capitol.

S-128, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Communications Commission, District of Columbia courts, and the U.S. courts of appeals.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2085, to extend authority through fiscal year 1988 for the Secretary of Agriculture to recover costs associated with cotton classing services to producers, H.R. 3960, to designate specified lands in North Carolina as wilderness and wilderness study areas as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, H.R. 4198, to designate certain lands in the State of Vermont for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, H.R. 3921 and S. 1851, bills to establish additional wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, and H.R. 3578 and S. 1610, bills to establish certain wilderness areas in Wisconsin.

SR-328A

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Executive Office of the President, and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

SD-124

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review U.S. Coast Guard polar icebreaking operations.

SD-253

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95), and other pending calendar business.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Office of Management and Budget Circular A122, to restore use of Federal funds for lobbying by contractors and grantees.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for health pro-

grams administered by the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-192

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of Inspector General, Agency for International Development, General Accounting Office, and the Inter-American Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

***Armed Services**
Sea Power and Force Projection Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on U.S. Naval strategy.

SR-232A

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including Vocational and Adult Education, Education for the Handicapped, and Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on spare parts procurement and acquisition management.

SD-192

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Civil Aeronautics Board.

SD-124

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on restoring classroom discipline in public schools.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1979, to confirm and define the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado, and H.R. 3376, to declare that all Federal right, title, and inter-

est in specified lands are held in trust by the United States for the Makah Indian Tribe, Washington, and to declare such lands be a part of the Makah Indian Reservation.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Export-Import Bank.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SD-124

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2184, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 to strengthen tribal governments and to promote economic and social self-sufficiency of native Americans.

SD-538

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on proposed budget request for fiscal year 1985 for conservation and renewable energy programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax proposals, including S. 146, S. 1332, S. 1768, S. 1809, and S. 2080.

SD-215

Special on Aging
To hold hearings to review physician payment options under medicare.

SD-628

MARCH 19

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Marine Mammal Commission, and the Small Business Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Bureau of the Public Debt, Bureau of the Mint, and U.S. Savings Bonds Division, all of the Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

MARCH 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including student Financial Assistance, Student Loan Insurance, Higher and Continuing Education, Higher Education Facilities Loan and Insurance, College Housing Loans, and Educational Research and Training Activities Overseas.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (Public Law 97-424).

SD-406

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To resume hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 10, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men, focusing on the impact of the amendment on social security.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on termination of overfunded defined benefit pension plan and reversion of assets to plan sponsors.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73).

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Peace Corps.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Library Services and Construction Act.

SR-485

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for foreign assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Navajo Hopi Relocation Commission, and the Institute of Museum Services.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of the Treasury, U.S. Postal Service, and general government programs.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1985 for energy research programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

MARCH 21

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including Special Institutions, Howard University, the National Institute on Education, Education Statistics, Bilingual Education, and Libraries.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of William Evans, of California, to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 2181 and S. 2134, bills to authorize and define the scope of powers for depository institutions and their holding companies and to revise certain Federal bank regulations.

SD-538

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Highway Administration, and the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of Federal Procurement, Office

of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, all of the Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on child sexual abuse.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1676, to establish guidelines to assure that registration and polling place facilities used for Federal elections are readily accessible to handicapped and elderly individuals.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

SD-192

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Credit Corporation, Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the provisions of Public Law 480.

SD-192

MARCH 22

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board to hold a general business meeting.

S-207, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1855, S. 1861, and S. 2292, bills to provide for continued access by the Federal Government to land remote sensing data from satellites (Landsat).

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Transportation Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (Public Law 97-424).

SD-406

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Veterans' Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Gallery of Art.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2217, to exempt segments of the Interstate Highway System from the tandem trailer and large truck requirements of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 if these segments are incapable of safely accommodating the larger vehicles.

SD-106

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the educational needs of native Hawaiian children.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for Head Start programs.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1985 for nuclear energy programs and nuclear waste activities of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

MARCH 23

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for adult education assistance.

SD-430

MARCH 26

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Dennis R. Patrick, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73).

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to review the Social Security Advisory Council's recommendations on medicare trust solvency.

SD-215

MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

SR-428A

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 2181 and S. 2134, bills to authorize and define the scope of powers for depository institutions and their holding companies and to revise certain Federal bank regulations.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on U.S. relations with the International Labor Organization.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for Navy aircraft of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-116

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Railroad Administration, De-

partment of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1947 and S. 2183, bills to designate certain lands in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as wilderness.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MARCH 28

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health Care Financing Administration, Social Security Administration, and refugee programs.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 2324, to insure that all Federal activities directly affecting a State's coastal zone will be fully consistent with that State's coastal management plan.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Blinded Veterans Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and Veterans of WWI.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold open/closed hearings to review SALT II violations.

SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73).

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary,
and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of State, and the U.S. Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings in closed session on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to be followed by open hearings.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73).

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for shipbuilding programs of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-124

MARCH 30

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including Human Development Services.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Finance
Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the implementation of section 2175, to increase the efficiency of the medicaid program administration by allowing States to implement innovative approaches to providing care, and to enable States to receive waivers of certain programmatic requirements in order to implement these approaches, of Public Law 97-35.

SD-215

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 3

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 910 and H.R. 559, bills to permit the Securities and Exchange Commission to assess civil penalties for trading in securities while in possession of material nonpublic information.

SD-538

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for Air Force aircraft programs of the Department of Defense.

SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the Na-

tional Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, focusing on title X (family planning).

SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 4

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Office of U.S. Trade Representative.

S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs
Information Management and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985 through 1989 to carry out the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511), to reduce Federal paperwork requirements and duplications, and consolidate statistical policy activities with information management in the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for manpower programs of the Department of Defense.

SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to review veterans' health programs.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the inertial confinement fusion program of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, and the Office of Revenue Sharing (New York City Loan Program), Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-138

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for low income energy assistance and Head Start programs.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 6

9:30 a.m.
Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 50 and S. 1672, bills to streamline trade relief procedures and make trade relief more accessible to small businesses.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the use of the media in drug abuse education.

SD-430

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1278, to provide for a program of magnetohydrodynamic research, development, and demonstration with respect to the production of electricity, and S. 1925, to establish a national coal science, technology, and engineering program within the Department of Energy.

SD-366

APRIL 10

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Office of Inspector General, Office for Civil Rights, Policy Research, and Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for space programs of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for fossil energy research and development programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-138

APRIL 11

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Judiciary
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 521 and S. 1924, bills to establish a criminal background check of individuals whose employment may bring them into contact with institutionalized children.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
To resume oversight hearings on certain activities of the Legal Services Corporation, focusing on past and present policies at the corporation, including political activity

SD-430

APRIL 12

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for Army modernization programs of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

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Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Library Services and Construction Act.

SD-430

APRIL 24

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for intelligence programs of the Department of Defense.

S-407, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, focusing on title XX (adolescent family life demonstration projects).

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Guard and Reserve units of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Smithsonian Institution.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, focusing on title XX (adolescent family life demonstration projects).

SD-430

APRIL 30

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Supreme Court, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 1

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the joint weapons program of the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Transportation and certain related agencies.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, focusing on title X (family planning).

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Transportation and certain related agencies.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for veterans' health benefit programs.

SR-418

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2117, to establish the national vaccine-injury compensation program as an elective alternative remedy to judicial action for vaccine related injuries.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for U.S. territories.

SD-138

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Transportation and certain related agencies.

SD-124

Labor and Human Resources
Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, focusing on title X (family planning).

SD-430

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for certain programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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ing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for certain programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

Labor and Human Resources

Family and Human Services Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Public Health Service Act, including title X (Family Planning), and title XX (Adolescent Family Life Act).

SD-430

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on veterans' compensation programs.

SR-418

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2329, to improve retirement income security under private multiemployer pension plans and to remove unnecessary barriers to employer participation in those plans by modifying the rules relating to employer withdrawal liability, asset sales, and funding.

SD-430

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2329, to improve retirement income security under private multiemployer pension plans and to remove unnecessary barriers to employer participation in those plans by modifying the rules relating to employer withdrawal liability, asset sales, and funding.

SD-430

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on alleged corruption by officials of the Boiler-maker's Union.

SD-430

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the inter-agency agreement between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Defense, focusing on sharing and supply and procurement policies.

SR-418

JUNE 13

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the civil rights of victims in labor disputes, focusing on existing agencies ability to protect rank and file employees and the general public during labor disputes.

SD-430

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue oversight hearings on the civil rights of victims in labor disputes, focusing on existing agencies ability to protect rank and file employees and the general public during labor disputes.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SD-430

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

MARCH 8

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2014, proposed Missing Children's Assistance Act, focusing on the reauthorization provisions for juvenile justice assistance.

SR-418

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for local rail service assistance programs of the Department of Transportation.

SR-253